REGISTER No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,209—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.................. „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

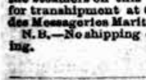
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA 2,032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Carwar, Karrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

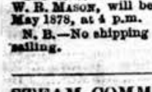
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

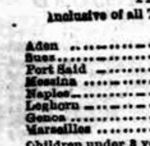
The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, on TUESDAY, the 14th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES, inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

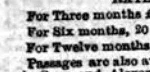
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
RYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL..Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.

For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.

For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

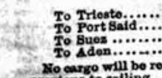
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. CASTORE	A. Luciolli	3787	250	on 27th May 1878.
S.S. MEMFI	———	3680	250	on 12th June 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne; First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

23, Bombay Green, 9th May 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th May.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Frazer	27th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward..13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.27th „
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart. ....24th May.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton .... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs' Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironware executed with despatch under European superintendence at ...

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Booksellers.

BRAND & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,
CONSIST OF
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BAND NOTICE—viz. ALEXANDER DE ROZARIO solicits the favor of a situation as Band Master. Direct, care of Post Master, Mangalore, Madras Frontier.

WANTED, THREE or FOUR INSPECTORS for Toolsee Works. Apply with Testimonials to J. CAMPBELL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a BROUGHAM, in good order, for single horse. Apply to A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating the least expected.

TO LET, a FURNISHED BED ROOM, with or without Board. Terms moderate. Apply 3, Hornby Row, opposite the Post Office.

TO BE LET, at Dadur Cross Road, Naigaum, DEANSTON VILLA. For rent, &c., apply to NESSERWANJEE JAMASJEE, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

A REWARD will be given for a silver white-faced WATCH, black pointers, No. 4,709, which was LOST last evening on Kennedy Seaface Ride. Address R. S., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale ; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a double barrel breech-loading RIFLE, by Henry, and a double barrel breech-loading GUN by Powell, both Pistol gripped, the latter almost new ; both perfect weapons, in cases complete, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply to C. S., Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, METAL SEXTANT (by Solomons) Bridge handle : Three Telescopes : Seven Shades, divided on Silver to 10," ten seconds, in polished Mahogany case. Instrument in perfect order. Apply to R. G. T., care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. EXPRESS RIFLE, ·500 bore, in case, with implements complete..................................Price Rs. 500
S. B. Express Rifle, ·450 bore, complete............ „ 325
D. B. C. F. Smooth Bore Gun, complete............ „ 300
Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEESE IN CUT, 12 As. per lb. BACON in canvas, 3 to 6 lb., pieces. Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, &c. J. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, MAY 18th, 1878.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE INFANT "ZAZEL."

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAMSON,
CHAMPION OF THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

CHANG FHOW FROM CHINA.

THREE FULL BANDS.

BOX AND COX.

SHADOW PANTOMIME.

FIREWORKS.

DANCING ON THE LEVIATHAN PLATFORM.

REFRESHMENT BUFFETS WITH ABUNDANCE OF ICE.

ICES AND ICED DRINKS.

Gates open at 8 o'clock—Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Seats Numbered and Reserved.................... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats.. „ 2
Promenade.. „ 1

To avoid crushing or confusion at the gates, it is requested that visitors will purchase tickets before the evening of performance.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per STOCKBRIDGE, Captain Lang, from LONDON, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for our counter signature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain Lang will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's Deck, and no claim will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless passed by the Captain.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
Agents Ship Stockbridge.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT and THOMAS HENRY MOORE, and carried on under the style of CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., has been DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT, and that Firm now ceases to exist.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

MY BUSINESS will now be carried on under the style of THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

THOS. H. MOORE.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

WE have been duly APPOINTED AGENTS of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE OFFICES of this Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 3, RAMPART ROW, next door to the Old Bombay Club.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, 13th May 1878.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC !

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will observe THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, as HOLIDAYS in honor of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON,
Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, May 9, 1878.

SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint ; preserve Water prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size	Rs. 15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	22 0
CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz.	Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above. *Cash Price.*

SYRUP OF LEMON, } Pint bottle	Rs. 1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER, } Quart bottle	1 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business is constantly receiving large accessions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in India.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, Cheroots or Cigars...Per thousand Rs. 90	No. 2, Cavite Brand .... Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, Do. do. ... „ 50	No. 3, Cigars........................ „ „ 40

CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCE THESE BRANDS THE FINEST IMPORTED.

TRICHINOPOLY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO.

Thomson's, Dawson's, and Noble's Muster per box of 100 ....Re. 1 12	Dindigul and Havannahs, per box of 100..Rs. 2 0
Do. do. per box of 250.. „ 4 0	Do. do. per box of 250.. „ 4 8

CIGARETTES.

Cope's "Bouquet" and "Peerless" brands, per box of 100 ....Rs. 2 10	Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouth pieces, per box of 100 ....Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds, per box of 100... „ 2 10	Do. Do. per box of 50 ... „ 1 8
	Do. Do. per box of 24 ... „ 0 12

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia.
Per tin, Re. 1.

SNUFF.

MACOUBA, 1st quality, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DREDGING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS solicit the attention of ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and CORPORATIONS to their

NEW PATENT DREDGE PLANT

... Harbours, Docks, Bars, Rivers, Shoals, Channels, and Canals can be deepened or cut from 1 foot to 40 feet in any soil, with great speed and economy. The Dredge Plant has been already supplied to the Clyde Trust ; the Government Works at Carlingford ; the Australian Government ; the Indian Government ; the Mersey Board ; Crown Agent for the Colonies ; the North Sea Ship Canal, Holland ; the Canadian Government ; the Egyptian Government ; the Caledonian Railway Company ; the North Eastern Railway Company ; the Harbours of Stockton, Bristol, Aberdeen, Greenock, Barrow, Dundee, Newcastle, Swansea, Fleetwood, Cardiff, Hartlepool, Batavia, Newhaven, and elsewhere, and it can steam to any part of the World.

W. SIMONS & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, RENFREW, SCOTLAND.

DEPOT OF FRENCH BOOTS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, No 17.
ARRIVAL OF FRESH GOODS.
SHOES AND BOOTS, VERY FINE, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE BRANDS"
In all Sizes.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
"LONDRES."
Neuberg's Own.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."
CHOICE SELECTED.
"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."

PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS,
&c., &c.,
All specially Prepared and Selected.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Mixture of the Day,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"
Fresh and Fragrant.

WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.
14 Brands to Select From.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously Fresh.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 10th May 1878.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, excellently furnished Bungalow at Byculla. Also several Bungalows in different localities. Apply Bomanjee Edaljee & Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, a large BUNGALOW and a large compound with Stable and Godown. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 91, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp

Price—Four Annas.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NARROW GAUGE BRANCH RAILWAY between BARODA and DUBHOI, 15 miles, will be received at Office of Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. & C. I. Railway, where Plans and Specification may be seen.

Bombay, 7th May 1878.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! ! AND BULBS

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges, by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES THIRTY per SHARE declared at the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 26th April instant, will be PAID at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th May next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders, whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 30th April next.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE THEIR SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th April 1878.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a HOSPITAL with SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS for a Regiment of Native Infantry, at Poona, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, up to noon on the 27th instant.

Plan and specification can be seen, and any required information obtained, on application at the office during office hours.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. GOODFELLOW, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer P. & K.

Poona, 7th May 1878.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to the 20th instant by the undersigned for LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM under the provisions of the New Opium Act and the rules passed under it, at the undermentioned localities, for 10 months from the 1st proximo to 31st March 1879.

Fort Market.	Cheera Bazaar.
Arthur Crawford Market.	Null Market.
Syed Abdool Rehman Bazaar.	Mahim Bazaar.
Bhooleshwar Market.	

Licenses will be allowed to supply themselves with opium by direct importation or wholesale purchase, under the terms of Government Notification No. 2365 of 8th May 1878.

Forms of tender, with full information as to conditions and requirements of the Licenses, may be obtained on application at the Custom House.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 11th May, 1878.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

ALEX. ALLAN
BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION
TO HIS
NEW STOCK
OF
OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a four seated open carriage with a pair of grey horses, an office brougham with grey horse and harness, an Aden cow, 2 child's ponies at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriage horses, &c., &c., the property of Major S. Babington, the same comprises, rich cut and plain glassware, handsome dinner and tea services, platedware, eggstand, 12 pair plated dessert knives and forks, in case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., handsome blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dining room, Mallet-pattern, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, writing and folding tables, easy, low, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, settees, teapoys, flower vase, handsome iron four-post bedsteads, camp cots, baba's cots, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 3 P.M.

1 handsome English-built open carriage.
1 pair grey horses.
1 office brougham.
1 grey horse.
2 child's ponies.
Sets of double and single harness.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, the following property :—

All that oart or garden situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Love Lane (otherwise called Nesbit Lane) at Mazagon, together with the bungalow hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and which said oart contains by admeasurement eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two square yards, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Love Lane, and partly by the property of Sha Veerjee Nansey, on or towards the west by the property of Cursondass Runsordass, on or towards the north by the said Love Lane, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, and partly by the property of Sha Veerjee Nansey, which said oart or garden hereditaments and premises are situated in the subdivision of Mazagon, and lately in the occupation of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, but now of . F. Spencer, Esq.

AUCTION SALE OF MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, PRESERVERS, BINOCULORS, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. the above stock consisting of

Clear and tinted spectacles in gold and silver for weak, failing and short sight.
Shooting and biliard spectacles in gold and silver.
Glare glasses and eye-protectors in gold and silver.
Pantoscopic and leverse pantoscopic spectacles.
Pebble double eye-glasses in gold, silver, steel and tortoise shell.
Pebble double eye-glass and spare lenses.
ALSO
Menist's 12 lens binocular and field glasses.
Menist's silver cased ancroid barometers.
Pentometers and pocket compasses.
Focimeter, opometers, pebble-testers &c., &c.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by Mr. Justice Bayley, owing to the approaching removal to the new High Court Buildings, to sell by Public Auction on (or about) the 12th June next, a portion of his Library, consisting of works in Legal, Classical, and General literature, including the works of Ovid (3 vols, edition, 1683), Quintilian (6 vols.), Virgil (4 vols., Heyne's edition), Juvenal [Edition Ruperti], Terence, Lucan, Statius, Cicero (8 vols.), Tacitus, Sallust, Livy, Numerous works in Bohn's Classical Library. The works of Hooker [Oxford Edition], Paley [4 vols.], Alison's History of Europe [small edition in 20 vols.], Hallam's Middle Ages, Constitutional History and Literature of Europe, Burke [6 vols.], Milton (4 vols.), Pope [8 vols.], Fielding [10 vols.], Robertson's Works [8 vols.], Lyell, Hume, Smollett, Robert Hall [6 vols.], Addison's [6 vols.], Byron's Life, by Moore, [6 vols.], Mahon's History of England [7 vols.], Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature [3 vols.]. Portions of the Law Journal and Jurist Reports, Tudor's Leading Cases on Real Property, and in Mercantile and Maritime Law, Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Lindley on Partnership, Williams on Executors, Jarman on Wills, Martin's Conveyancing [5 vols.], Stephen's Commentaries, Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, and several text books in law and real property, &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the property on view early in June.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable properties at Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, Baba Dhubboo Street, Sheik Addoola Packmoria Street, and at Sion.

On the undermentioned dates Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mortgagors Dada Fackeera, Baba Dada Fackeera, otherwise known as Baba Fuckeera, Baigabaee, widow of the late Bhewra Fackeera, and Gunga, daughter of Fackeera Mahdboo, the following properties in 5 seperate lots :—

Lot No. 1.—Wasteland and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the west side of Sheik Abdooda Doctor Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1386, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 62, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards, and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, on the north by the house of Shaik Balla Kurao, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Jacob Jahara.

Lot No. 2 on the same day at 4-30 p. m.

Thirdly.—All that piece of land or Government ground, together with messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, and fronting on the west side of Baba Dhubboo Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,089 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 40A, containing by admeasurement about 82 square yards, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Baba Dhubboo Street, on the north by the house of Bhewra Fuckeera, and on the south by the public passage.

Lot No. 3 on the same day at 5 p. m.

Fourthly.—All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house and premises built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of public road called Sheck Abdoola Packmoria Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1166, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 29, containing by admeasurement about 100 square yards, and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Sheck Abdoola Pakmoria Street, on the north by the house of Sulacodeen bin Saikoomeeya, and on the south by the house of Shaik Hasum Wuludshan Mahomed.

Lot No. 4, on the same day at 5-30 p.m.

Fifthly.—All that piece of Government ground, together with messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Baba Dhuboo street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1672, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 31, containing by admeasurement 45½ feet in length, and 12½ feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the said Baba Dhuboo street, on the west by the public passage, on the north by Khutry Hajee Alias Mandanoo, and on the south by the house of the late Bhewra Fuckeera.

Lot No. 5, on THURSDAY the 23rd May 1878, at 4 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece of Government Toka ground with the shed and oart thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Sion village, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 43, 45, 64 and 85, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 28, containing by admeasurement about 17,467 square yards, and bounded on the east by the field of Gungajee Oustia, cooly, on the west by the said Sion Road, on the north by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the field of Mingia Lungdia Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Pestonjee Cewasjee, Solicitor, High Court, or to the undersigned at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome carved and French polished Household Furniture, mostly made to order, superior fern pattern Glassware, Plated, and Porcelain Wares, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from John Hemmett, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Chinchpoogly Hill, on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the whole of his valuable and household furniture comprising superior fern pattern glassware, dinner and dessert services, plated cruet and pickle frames, dish covers, table cuttlery, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising a set of dining table in three pieces for ten persons, round pier, wine, dressing, and washing tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room easy arm and without arm chairs, side board, whatnot, screens, dumb waiter, tete a-tete, green painted four posts bedstead, gown press, chest of drawers, almyra, wardrobe, towel horses, mahogany dressing glasses, 1 and 3 light lustres, bath and dispense room furniture, fern pattern Brussels carpet, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the furniture is on view.

NOTICE OF SALE.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at a godown in Armenian Lane, Fort, by order of Messrs. Nuthoo Laljee & Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Frankenberg & Co., and their indentors—

A quantity of goods comprising panoramas, balls, perfumery, purses, portmanteaux, concertinas, white-stripe scarlet lady's cloth, &c.

SALE OF BEER.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

200 cases each 3 dozen quarts Bass's Beer, bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons, in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first class mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sochne, a sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson in mahogany case, &c., at Victoria Road Byculla.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from G. E. Pilcher, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at his bungalow, on the Victoria Road, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, sewing machine, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter and catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Finishing Presses, Pumps, and miscellaneous other articles appertaining to the complete working of a Press Company.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have been instructed by the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction at the Press Building, Marine Street (known as the Hydraulic Press), on TUESDAY, the 14th May, at 2 p. m., the engines, boilers, cotton press, finishing presses, pumps, workshop tools, lathes, drilling machine, and all the press and other stores in the building.

Also 31 tons hoops for fastening cotton bales, 7-8 by 18 gauge and in lengths of 24 feet, a quantity of old iron, cast and malleable, and old brass castings.

Catalogues are published and the property can be seen at any time by application to the clerk in charge of the building.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room, at 1 p. m., by order of Ghalla Sivjee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sazor Ambrootlall Gopal.

G S—108-14 7 cases silver cochineal.

On account of the concerned.

3 cases silver cochineal.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th May, 1878.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 13TH MAY 1878.

THE tenor of the political telegrams to hand since Saturday is not regarded as quite so hopeful of peace, and our various markets show a backward tendency in consequence, although not to any very marked extent, the commercial advices from London being still most pacific.

Consols on Saturday were still quoted 96; French Rentes at 109¾; Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and 89½ for Fives-and-a-half; and the London General Produce Markets were unchanged. Wheat to arrive was unaltered, but Seeds were lower all round, by 6d. per quarter in Linseed and Ferozepore Rapeseed and 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed.

Bar Silver remained at 53½d. per oz. and in the weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares the only movement was a decline of £1 per share in Orientals.

The Liverpool Cotton Market for a Saturday was unusually animated, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged with the exception of a rise of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, but arrivals were evidently quite 1-16d. better; Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, March-April shipment, via Canal, being quoted at 5⅛d.; and Fair, with the Mid. Fair clause, May-June shipment, via Cape, at 4⅝d. per lb.

From New York ready Mid. Uplands on Saturday were ⅛ cent. per lb. higher, but August shipment remained unaltered at 11½ cents. per lb. The receipt at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	3,000	2,500	2,800
Total since 1st Sept.	4,097,000	3,842,900	3,971,300

A payment of £400,000 into the Bank of England took place on Saturday, and the open market rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills was quoted at 2¼ per cent. which certainly does not indicate any tendency towards dear money.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 19,06,390
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„ 2,00,710
Other Deposits	Inc.	„ 33,19,109
Government Securities	Dec.	„ 72,213
Loans	Inc.	„ 2,02,312
Bills Discounted............	Inc.	„ 4,46,437
Cash with Correspondents............	Dec.	„ 55,321
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 11,26,583

The increase in the Cash Balance is not of itself very important, but brought about as it is by such a large falling off in the trade demand, it shows how rapidly the market is tending to very cheap rates for money. In all probability we shall have to record a further reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rates on Wednesday, but, however, this may be the open market is undoubtedly showing a downward direction, and at no distant date we fancy loans against Government Paper will be obtainable at 2 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been a shade firmer so far as Bank Paper has been concerned, business having been done at 1-32d. over Saturday's quotations, but private bills have still been negotiable at previous figures, and there is no new influence apparent to warrant expectations of any important movement either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8½d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8 27-32d.	„
Credits,	8 „ „ ...	1s. 8⅞d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „ ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	„

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts to-day at 1-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker than on Saturday. Sellers have been more willing to do business and for large amounts we would not now quote over Rs. 94 to ¼ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 103 for Fives-and-a-half.

THE SHARE MARKET, although fairly steady, has lacked the activity apparent for some days back. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower, Mofussil Co.'s shares are Rs. 2½ lower, and Spinning and Weaving Co.'s all quieter. Khandeish Spinning Mill shares have fallen from Rs. 1,160 to Rs. 950 per share owing to a report that the Co.'s Mill at Julgaum has been partially destroyed by fire.

COTTON has been very firm to-day and sellers have been asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy all round. Buyers, however, have not shown much disposition to follow the advance, and only a small business has therefore resulted. Considerable anxiety is evinced to see the result of the later political advices on the Liverpool Market. They are generally interpreted here as somewhat less favourable, and if this is supported by Home views the present rise will be short-lived notwithstanding the undoubted scarcity of supplies. We quote

F. G. F. do	„	187	„	„
G. F. do	„	183	„	„
F. F. do	„	172	„	„
Fair do	„	163	„	„
Good Dhollera	„	202	„	„
F. G. F. do	„	196	„	„
G. F. do	„	192	„	„

SEEDS are a shade steadier. Linseed of good quality is scarce and Rs. 6-9 has been paid to-day. Rapeseed is in rather better demand at Rs. 7-7 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

FREIGHTS are more depressed than ever, and with the small quantity of produce available in comparison to the tonnage, it is difficult to see where the decline in rates will stop. The Atalanta (s.s.) was placed on the berth for Liverpool on Saturday at £1-5 for Cotton and 17s. 6d. for Wheat, but to-day tonnage was offering at £1-2-6 and 15s. per ton respectively. By sail the rate for iron ships to Liverpool has dropped to £1, at which the Lennox has booked a large proportion of her cargo for quick despatch. For the Mediterranean ports there is still some little enquiry at £1-15 to £1-17-6 payable here.

PIECE GOODS have not moved to-day and the market remains dull with no apparent likelihood of immediate change.

COALS are very dull with no buyers to arrive; at the same time sellers do not seem disposed to follow down the market and prices accordingly are almost entirely nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	697½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104 xd.
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	815
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.........	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,000
Alfred Mills Co..........	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,825
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,150
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	970
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	82½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	760
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	960 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company............	2,500	500	450	..	590
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	765
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern............	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,115
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	950
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	900
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	805
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning.....	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	35
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25 p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's.......	2,500	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,140
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,155
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India............	950	1,000	all	35 p.s	825 xd.
Neriad S. and W. Co.....	400	1,000	all	..	570
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.........	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	715 xd.
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co......	1,500	1,000	all	—	715 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	725
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th May as compared with the statement issued on the 4th May:—

LIABILITIES.	4th May. Rs.	11th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital......................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities..............	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,00,377	51,93,987
Do do. at Branches.	33,26,429	35,27,139
Other Deposits	1,39,23,231	1,72,42,340
Post Bills	41,922	42,748
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,66,420	4,93,021
	3,69,58,379	3,85,39,235
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,48,880	26,76,667
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise...............	20,82,805	20,77,022
Loans on Security of do. do.	37,34,062	39,36,374
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,417	4,292
Bills Discounted	1,12,84,133	1,17,30,570
Stamps	3,164	3,130
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,30,288		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,55,288	3,55,288
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,04,205	4,48,884
Cash and Currency Notes	1,62,40,425	1,73,67,008
	3,69,58,379	3,85,99,235

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,491 tons, Captain R. H. Combs, will sail to-day for St. Francisco in ballast.

THE SHIP JOHNOGAUNT, 1,275 tons, Captain U. Lyall, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Calcutta, 24th March, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE THOMAS WOOD, 526 tons, Captain S. Ingham, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Moulmein, 19th March, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Radford and child, Dr. Adey, and 309 deck passengers.

THE SHIP GALLOWAY, 1,329 tons, Captain J McKinlay, which arrived in harbour on 12th instant from Mauritius, 3rd April, brought a cargo of 7,405 bags sugar, 50 casks molasses, and 3 casks wine, and two passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Suez, 30th April, via Shaweir, Jeddah and Hoodedah &c. with a general cargo, and H. H. the Sultan of Barhar and 35 followers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Essa bin Kulifa.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. SOCOTRA, 1947 tons, Captain W. Starrath, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Tephorn, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Seabrook, Mr. Pollard, Miss. Faulconer, Mr. and Mrs. Pangrung, and 90 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S, S. S. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons Captain R. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Mann and Miss Mann, Mr. E. H. Pringle, Mr. J. W Cherry, Mr. T. H. Randall, one second class, and 76 deck passengers.

THE SHIP STOCKBRIDGE, 1,499 tons, Captain G. Lang, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst from London, 19th Jan., with the following cargo:—506 casks beer, 308 tons coals, 550 cases windowglass, 77 kegs nails, 397 packages oilmanstore, 183 cases Kerosine oil, 106 packages paper, 8 packages earthenware, 16 packages glassware, 150 cases brandy, 500 packages bottles, 95 cases matches, 232 casks cappitch, 600 casks cement, 215 barrels alum, 4,267 bars iron. 2000 bundles steel, 90 packages provision, 9 cases iron safes, 15 cases candles, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. Soares.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. KHEDIVE, 2,092 tons, Captain J. D. Stewart, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mails, and a cargo of 1,768 chests opium, 422 bales cotton, 1,850 bales twist, and some packages general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Mula (s)	Doert............	Suez, April 30.
	Stockbridge............	Laing............	London, Jan 19.
13	Socotra (s)	Starratt............	Bussorah, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
13	Kashgar (s)............	Baker	Aden and Suez.
	Khedive (s)............	Stewart.........	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:— Steamer India, Stevenson, to K. Coast and Kurrachee. Ship Cora, Coms, to St. Francisco.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:— Steamer Goodhope, to Dunkirk. Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta. Ship Lennox, to Liverpool. Ship Nearchus, to Amsterdam. Ship Serica, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
9	Mecca (s)............	Morby	Moulmein, May 2.
	Commila (s)............	Hutchinson ...	Rangoon, May 5.
	Woodburn (s)............	Thompson ...	Singapore, May 1.
	Bengal............	Bondon	Madras, May 4.
	Ares	Thompson ...	Colombo, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

May 9.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence and Roma.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mecca—Mr and Mrs Gubboy, Capt Lekalle, Mr Murdoch, Miss O'Carrel, Mr Burnell, Mr Hernandez, and Mrs Smith.
Per Commila—Mr G H Blackie, Mr A Woodward, Mr C Muller, and Dr Mountjoy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
10	Emilie Ernestine ...	....	Chandbally.
11	Allendale	....	Coast.

DEPARTURES

May.			
10	T. D. Marshall	....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—105 keg iron nails, Hassumally Lallmeya.
[illegible]—[illegible] bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.
Strathleven s—500 kegs steel, Lookmanjee [illegible].
Khedive s—251 cases window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya; 1 case dye, Heptoola Tyebjee.
Khimjee Oodhowjee—85 packages glassware, Fuckirjee Pestonji.
British Statesman—400 barrels alum, Harry Dewsey.
Palm s—500 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Gulamhoosein.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respigadera—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 85 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 17 bales cotton, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 50 bales cotton, G Reifferschied and Co; 110¾ cwts myrabollams and 37½ cwts nux vomica, Jaitha Pursotum; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Raphael—204 bales hemp, Nuthoo Veerjee; 175 bales cotton, Jaitha Khimjee; 300 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Sicily s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 41 bales wool, Samutmull Gullamull; 70 bales wool, Nebraz Notumdass; 40 bales wool, Khuttow Veerjee; 28 bales wool, Rajoomull Jairamdass; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 66 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 12 bales cotton waste, Greaves cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 42 bales wool, Cursandass Nensee; 43 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 44 cwts, dryginger and 7½ cwts cotton seed, Veerchund Hemraz; 25 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 8 cases cardamoms Schlunk Brothers
Atalanta s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co.
Herald Haarfalger s—200 cwts coiryarn, Hajee Talub Arbee 140 cwts coiryarn, Twilight, 56 bales cotton, Nensee Curumsee,

FOR LONDON.

Volkyrian—11 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Mamedally Abdoola and Co; 11 bales hides, Munore Sooka Dugdoo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Good Hope s—787 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orther—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Zeal s—200 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Burgos s—59 bundles coir matting, Hajee Cassum Joosub; 30 cases tamarind, McCulloch Beyts and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Burgos s—100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Kashgar s—5 bundles shawls, Ahmed Abdool Currim.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Nearchus—3,000 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sicily s—5 cases cardamoms and 94 bags ginger, Schlunk Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—1 box silver coins, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 21 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 11 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 1 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 14 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 15 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—8 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdyal; 25½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 12½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 1½ chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull; 11 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmenaron; 120 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 chests opium, Hurnaran Manockram.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

887 Beemah, Dowker—Liverpool, Dec. 9.
1192 Escombrera—Shields, Dec. 12.
684 Coldstream, Walker—London, Dec. 18.
1126 Lillian, Dick—Cardiff, Dec. 19.
1180 Allegiance, James—Cardiff, Dec. 20.
923 Staffa, Rennie—Liverpool, Dec. 21.
1799 Erins Isle, McFee—Liverpool, Dec. 25.
763 Beech Holm, Sorenson—Wear, Dec. 26.
370 Emperor, Johnson—Sunderland, Dec. 26.
1360 R. B. Fuller—Penarth, Dec. 29.
1286 Valley Forge—Boston, Dec. 29.
487 Indiana, Drummond—Liverpool, Jan. 4.
824 C. A. Beylea, Alexander—Liverpool, Jan. 4.
2448 Simla, Barr—Clyde, Jan. 4.
805 Aberfoyle, Dusantoy—Liverpool, Jan. 7.
779 Lorenzo, Bisso—Glasgow, Jan. 8.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Liverpool, Jan. 8.
1182 Pegasus, Powell—Liverpool, Jan. 8.
1036 Lissie Bell, Linton—Sunderland, Jan. 10.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Glasgow, Jan 10.
966 Dochra, Spalding—Liverpool, Jan. 11.
1147 Annie Read, Crowell—New York, Jan. 16.
1175 Ravenstondale, Jack—London, Jan. 19.
1075 Loch Ranza, Lamont—Glasgow, Jan. 21.
1468 Reaper, Poole—Liverpool, Jan. 29.
1284 Jeanie Douglas, Jansson—London, Jan. 29.
1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—Penarth, Jan. 29.
1146 Europa, Thesen—Cardiff, Jan. 30.
865 Drumadoon, Perry—Liverpool, Feb. 2.
1121 Rhodda, Legg—Liverpool, Feb. 4—Put back leaky.
1641 County of Kinross—Clyde, Feb. 4.
1559 Battle Abbey, Banks—London, Feb. 6.
1499 Thomas Hillyard, Campbell—Liverpool, Feb.
1346 Prince Charles, Irvine—Liverpool, Feb. 18.
2058 Bates Family, Dougall—Newport, Feb. 23.
990 City Camp, Clark—Liverpool, Feb. 26.
870 Sydney Eggers, Davison—London, March 3.
962 Timour, Robbins—Liverpool, March 12.
1047 Dinapore, Hansen—Liverpool, March 13.
1511 Jason, Richardson—Clyde, March 21.
1299 Lady Dufferin, McFea—London, March 22.
2377 Morning Light, Chaston—Liverpool, March 22.
1735 St. Enoch—Dundee, March 26.
1372 Prince Rudolph, Brass—Liverpool, March 26.
1497 Culzean, Pernie—Clyde, March 26.
1262 William Douglas, Douglas—Liverpool, April 3.
1490 Stornoway, Storm—Liverpool, April 3.
741 Modern, Stewart—Ardrossan, April 6.
1607 Blythswood, Thomas—Dundee, April 6.
1317 Berengaria, Littlejohn—Clyde, April 9.
1284 Goshawk, Aberdeen—Newcastle, April 11.
965 Contest, James—Liverpool, April 14.
1311 Yarkand, Callander—London, April 16.
1213 Princeport, Brown—Liverpool, April 17.
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Williams—Liverpool, April 17.
1259 Charlotte Gladstone, McLaren—Liverpool, loading.
1256 Cartsburn, Hunter—Liverpool, loading.
2100 Red Cloud—Boston, loading.
1072 Natant, Walker—Liverpool, loading.
899 Semantha, Morrisey—Liverpool, loading.
1410 W. H. Corsar, Courtney—Liverpool, loading.
403 Hermione, Milner—Liverpool, loading.
1490 King Cenric, Buos—Newport, loading.
1199 British India, Thomson—Shields, loading.
1277 Janet Cowan, Campbell—Sunderland, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

698 Shah Jehan, Halwood—Mauritius, Feb. 13—Put back leaky.
456 Nonpareil—Moulmein, March 20.
1421 Lanarkshire, May—Rangoon, March 22.
1419 Inspector, Erskine—Rangoon, March 22.
1257 Caesarea—Moulmein, March 28.
1168 Howden—Rangoon, April 2.
1250 P. F. Webster, Cutting—Rangoon, April 11.
1354 Oimara, Simson—Calcutta, April 12.
915 Whiteadder, White—Bassein, April 12.
1040 Beau Monde—Moulmein, April 13.
1498 Eildenhope, Flett—Calcutta, April 16.
1116 St. James—Calcutta, loading.
1419 Falstaff, Greig—Rangoon, loading.
499 Fluellin—Bassein, loading.
967 Lady Melville, Hawson—Moulmein, loading.
1249 Arundel, Profumo—Moulmein, loading.
943 Nesutan—Moulmein, loading.
1064 Webfoot, Owens—Moulmein, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE

1048 Francois I.—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal March 16.
1190 Australia, Bozzoni—Genoa—Left Suez Canal May 2.
863 Craigforth, Farmer—London—Left Suez Canal May 2.
1738 Europa—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 2.
1347 Branksome Hall, Brand—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 4.
1160 Bernina, Allen—London—Left Suez Canal May 4.
1342 Castore, Marusing—Trieste—Left Suez Canal May 4—A. L. 27th May.
2115 Guy Mannering Mann—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal May 6.
1728 Venetia, Andrew—Aden—Left Suez Canal May 8.
1255 Emblehope, Stevenson—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal May 8.
806 John Howard—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal May 8.
1671 Teheran, Johnson—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 10.
929 Scio, Seaborne—Bussorah.
996 Consett—Zanzibar.

EXPECTED.

1296 Galatea—Liverpool, April 25.
1330 Rydall Hall—Liverpool, April 26.
1226 Bellona—Liverpool, May 3.
1585 Mongolia, Coleman—Southampton, May 5.
— Olympia—Liverpool, May 10.
529 Henry Bolckow—Tyne.
1219 Algitha, Barwise—Liverpool.
1994 Surat, Burne—Southampton.
— Memfi—Trieste.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1743 Atalanta (s), Tillsow—W Nicol and Co.
1356 Harold Haarfager (s), Heltberg—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1084 Sicily (s), Green—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1243 Thessaly (s), Harbord—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1434 Knight of the Garter, Hamond—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1200 Lennox, Malcolm—The Captain.
1629 Respigadera, Purcell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1542 Raphael, Shorman—W & A Graham & Co.
630 Twilight, Delargy—Edward, Beyts & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1021 Zeal (s), Court—Gaddum & Co.
1700 Zephyrus, Morrell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

350 Jeanne, Paris Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

495 Loochoo, Scarlett—Knoop & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Gaddum & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Topun.

FOR LONDON.

498 Valkyrien, Claproth—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

881 Cape Finisterre, Robertson—Knoop & Co.
430 Cora (s), Coombs—Farnham & Co.
680 Moel Eilion, Prechard—Wallace and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1200 Orthes, Macfarlane—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALAIS,

984 Benvairlich (s), Evans—McCulloch Beyts & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

676 Estepona (s), Hubback—J Shaipherd.
1147 New Era, Sawyer—Bell Brandenburg & Co.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper.
913 Serica, Mathews.
673 Toftcombs, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1246 Winona, Bray—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 7th June.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails, 24th May.

FOR GENOA VIA KURRACHEE.

1152 Burgos (s), Curson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR CARWAR AND REVEL.

858 Austin, Friars (s), Barker—Gaddum & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1414 Frank Pendleton, Nichols—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1018 Good Hope (s), Bainton Volkart Brothers.

FOR JAVA.

1199 Orissa, Wright—Finlay, Muir & Co.

NOT FIXED.

508 Asteriom, Benson.
821 Agra, Toms—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
972 Amboto (s), Brown—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
781 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.
1273 Alexandrovna, Churchill.
1549 Anglo-India, Everitt—The Captain.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott and Co.
1262 British Statesman, Sexton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1071 Bellstane, Hughes—The Captain.
1599 Cannanore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
400 Carder (s), Nelson—David Sassoon and Co.
1490 Cape St. Vincent, McBride—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1037 China (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
803 Comorin, Mayor.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1117 Duke of Edinburg, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
675 Dumloe, Ure—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—M. Nusserwanjee.
1443 Ganos (s), Wright—Finlay Muir & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Fletcher—Farnham and Co.
1329 Galloway, Mackinlay—The Captain.
874 Hallamshire (s), Sanderson—D. Sassoon & Co.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodges—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1064 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee.
1488 Helios (s), Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
536 Hope, Corman—M. Nusserwanjee.
810 Inveravon, Cromwell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1288 Jeranos (s), Peshley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1275 John O. Gaunt, Lyall.
1412 Lanarkshire, Scott—Wallace & Co.
1076 Lumley Castle (s), Brown—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1103 Leverrier (s), Scott—W and A Graham and Co.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khuleefa.
1499 Munster, Lane.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
392 Oribe, Harris—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
972 Persia, Jones—The Captain,
956 Professor Mahon, Lampe.
567 Picton Castle, Bate.
888 Palmyra, Clarke—M Nusserwanjee.
326 Rose, Darlau—Vinay & Co.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—W Nicol & Co.
1286 St. George (s), Johnson—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor.
1262 Storm King, Reed.
1440 Saratoga, Kendall.
1520 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1499 Stockbridge, Laing—J. Soares.
526 Thomas Wood, Ingham.
1148 Travancore (s), Harrison—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Oliver—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
821 Virginnia Schillizi (s), Thomson.
375 Zodiac, Ramsdale—Gaddum and Co.
1002 Zulika, Riddell—Glandstone, Wyllie & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
464 Teazer (s), 4 Wodehouse,
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·789
Temperature of the Air..................	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................	78·8
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)......	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	80·8
General Direction of wind...W, NE, NEW, W, N, W, WNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours..................	74

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

LaTouche, Col, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Nores, Capt, 2-17th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Symons, Surg Major, on Medl Cert, from Morar.

MAY 12.

Welman, Lieut, 85th Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

MAY 13.

Mackenzie, Lieut, 27th Bombay N I, on duty, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

McCausland, Lieut-Col, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 13.

Hollen, Staff Vet Surg, on Medl Cert, to England.
Whitney Gillard, Vet Surg, on Medl Cert, to England.
Bevan, Lieut, R A, on Medl Cert, to England.
Fawcett, Surg, on Medl Cert, to England.
Maconachie, Surg, on furlough, to England.
Parr, Surg-Major, on duty, to Baroda.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 11.)

Lieut-Colonel R W Cadell, District Suptintendent of Police, Muttra, six months' furlough to India.
Mr F Baker, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gorakhpur, to be Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces.
Surgeon-Major G W Jameson, Civil Surgeon, is re-appointed Civil Surgeon of Mussooree.
Major N M T Horsford, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate Lucknow, to be confirmed in that appointment.
The services of the Rev J W Adams, Chaplain of Chukrata, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 9.

Brigadier General W Roberts is posted to the Presidency district, and Brigadier General W Gordon, C I E, to the Rawal Pindi brigade.
The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments:—
5th Fusiliers.—Captain (Brevet Major) Creagh to be Interpreter, vice Trafford, appointed Adjutant, there being no qualified subaltern available.
22nd Regiment.—Lieut Sealy to be Instructor of Musketry vice Cuningham, promoted.
40th Regt.—Lieut Turnbull to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Moberly, promoted.
60th Rifles.—Sub-Lieut Banks to be Lieut.
65th Regt.—Lieut Whitaker to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ethelston, promoted.
Captain W E Gowan, General List Infantry, to officiate as Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William.
10th Bengal Lancers.—Captain Hanna, from the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander; Lieut Wood, from the 17th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Officer.
18th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut Nixon, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
6th Regt.—Captain FitzGerald to be Major.
18th Regt.—Captain C H Stevenson to be Major; Captain Twyning to be Major.
48th Regt.—Captain Bowlby to be Major.
73rd Regt.—Captain J T Turner to be Major.
The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following transfers and posting of administrative medical officers of the Army Medical Department in Bengal:—
Surgeon-Major T B Reid, appointed to the administrative staff, is posted to the presidency circle as Superintending Surgeon Major; Deputy Surgeon General J Hendley is transferred from the Peshawur to the Allahabad circle; Deputy Surgeon General J Gibbons from the Allahabad to the Meerut circle
Captain W D Corfe, R A, is directed to proceed from Sitapur to Allahabad, for duty with B Battery 4th Brigade.
Veterinary Surgeon F F Crawford, R A, is directed to proceed from Morar to Lucknow, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
54th Foot.—Major (Brevet Lieut Colonel) J W Hughes to England to appear before a medical board.
63rd Foot.—Quartermaster H Stokes to Murree, from 5th May to 5th November, on medical certificate.
92nd Foot.—Lieut Cunyngham to Simla, from 26th April to 26th October, on medical certificate.
29th N I—Major G N Channer to Simla, from 17th April to 17th June, on medical certificate.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES, MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, after which he will dispose of the remainder at Auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

COPIES of the RULES of the Corps can be obtained at "The Caxton Printing Works," Meadow Street. Price—ANNAS FOUR.
The attention of Members is drawn to Rule XXII. (22).

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer R. C.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACNEE—May 10th, at Poona, the wife of Henry Macnee, Head Master, Bishop's High School, of a son.
PENTON—May 10th, at Mount Aboo, the wife of Lieut. H. E. Penton, 18th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

MACNEE—May 10th, at Poona, Florence Maud, the beloved wife of Henry Macnee, Head Master, Bishop's High School, aged 22 years and 6 months.
TAYLOR—May 12th, at Grant Road, Bombay, Thomas Taylor, late 1st Class Sub-Judge, Rutnagherry, aged 56 years, 3 months and 12 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

DELIUS—WILSON—May 17th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Edward Franz Delius, Esq., to Renee Isabella, eldest daughter of John Fahie Wilson, Esq., H. M.'s Indian Army, Retired List.
RITHERDON—PRITCHARD—April 23rd, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, Chaplain of Barrackpore, George Ritherdon, to Mary, widow of A. H. Pritchard, and daughter of the late Captain H. B. Connew, H. M.'s Marine Service.

DEATHS.

BOURGOIN—May 7th, at Pondicherry, Georgina, the wife of A. Bourgoin, Esq., aged 20 years.
HEAFORD—May 8th, at Allahabad, of apoplexy, T. E. Heaford, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. Department, aged 42 years.
LARSEN—May 7th, at Bankipore, the infant daughter of J. A. Larsen.
PERNON—May 9th, at Pondicherry, Elodie, the wife of Eugene Pernon, aged 29 years.
RABBITT—May 7th, at Lahore, Agnes Mary, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rabbitt, aged 19 months.
STRAGHAN—May 2nd, at Peshawur, Clarisse Ida, daughter of Ida Edith and William Gibbs Straghan, Lieutenant, 2-9th Regiment, aged 1 year and 4 months.
SAUNDERS—May 1st, at Naini Tal, from spinal paralysis, occasioned by a fall from horseback, May, the beloved daughter of Reginald F. Saunders, Bengal Civil Service, aged 19.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1878.

WE have been accused of cherishing too strong an opinion in favour of war; but we prefer to believe that peace is impossible, because we know it cannot be concluded unless England agrees to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, and because such a compromise on her part would inevitably lead to the destruction of English rule in India. Both in this country and at home perhaps the majority of Englishmen are living in a fool's paradise, and do not understand that the question at issue in the negotiations with Russia is the continued existence of England as an Imperial Power, having vast possessions in Europe and Asia, and that the Minister who signs his name to a compact which, by recognizing the successes of Russia as indisputable, seals the degradation of the British Empire, ought to be at once dismissed from office and impeached. We have full confidence in the shrewdness and sense of self-interest, if not in the patriotism, of Lord Beaconsfield, and believe his Ministry is anxious to maintain the rights of England by force of arms. The best proof of their sincerity is afforded by the hesitation of Russia, which Power, though considering Germany will never again probably [illegible] to its aggressions, nevertheless dreads entering into a war with England. We do not for our part think it possible that the mission of Count Schouvaloff can have a peaceful result, because, although many persons say there will be peace, they do not condescend to state what are their reasons for this belief. The situation is quite unchanged in this respect, that no possible basis of compromise has yet been suggested. The semi-official proposals, published at St. Petersburg, are not worth notice, inasmuch as the vitality of the Turkish Empire is plainly inconsistent with the grant of administrative autonomy to the Christian subjects of the Porte, and, besides, Russia still insists on the execution of that Treaty of San Stefano which records the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. The refusal of the Turks to surrender the Bulgarian fortresses to the Russians is, we fear, inconsistent with the terms of the Treaty, which secures to the Russians the military occupation of Bulgaria for two years; but it shows that the Turks rely on English aid, and are confident the Russians will not dare to attack them again.

THE chief occupation at present of most of the provincial newspapers in India seems to consist in abusing Bombay and all its institutions. On the faith of querulous letters from a few dissatisfied gentlemen, who seem to have been wofully disconcerted by their first experience of the discomforts of campaigning, our contemporaries at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore have taken it upon themselves to decry all the arrangements for an expedition, which, owing to the profound secrecy maintained up to the last moment by the Government of India and the imperative nature of their orders that all the troops should be sent to sea by a certain date, was equipped and despatched all in a hurry, and which nevertheless will be found, we venture to say, to be free from any defects except those which are inseparable from any enterprise of the kind. So far is disparagement carried, that a Calcutta paper actually thinks it worth while to publish a letter from a nice gentleman who complains that one of the transports he went on board of did not smell very sweet. This fastidious gentleman should have a ship to himself; for even a P. and O. steamer, in the midst of the bustle that prevails on the day of sailing, is full of unsavoury odours that could not but offend his delicate nostrils. In a similar spirit of disparagement, the *Civil and Military Gazette* (of Lahore) now falls foul of the Medical Board of Bombay, which is charged with the duty of examining officers recommended by provincial Boards for leave to Europe, and finally deciding whether they ought to go home or not. We quoted yesterday a paragraph in which our contemporary brings a series of most formidable charges against the Bombay Board, whom he accuses of shameful hard-heartedness in sending sick men back to duty. He mentions, as an illustration, one case of an officer, a married man, who was ordered home by the doctors of his own station, and forthwith sold off all his kit. When, however, he reached Bombay, the Board here decided that a trip to Europe was unnecessary for him, and that he should return to his regiment; and yet the poor man was so ill that a Bombay Bank refused to grant him a temporary loan to pay his way back! The reflection does not seem to have occurred to the *Civil and Military Gazette* that banks very often refuse credit to people they do not know, and even sometimes to people whom they do know. Another alleged case is that of an officer who could not get his leave sanctioned at Bombay, and actually died on his way up-country again. Finally, our contemporary makes the general and sufficiently serious statement that, "in the "majority of instances where officers have been "rejected by the final Board, they have either "returned to their regiments or stations to die, "or to be invalided immediately afterwards."

Now, we challenge the *Civil and Military Gazette* to bring forward one single fact in justification of this terrible indictment, which is, we say emphatically, without a shadow of foundation from beginning to end. Our contemporary must be well aware that the task of the Medical Board at Bombay is one of peculiar difficulty and delicacy. On the one hand, they are naturally indisposed, as a reviewing Board, to upset the decisions of medical men in all parts of India; on the other, they expose themselves to the risk of being censured by the highest military authorities if they are too good-natured in their examination of officers who wish to go on leave. It is unfortunately the case that many officers, some of them too of high rank in the service, are not averse to getting certificates of ill-health when further service in India has become for one reason or other distasteful to them, and that easy-going doctors at provincial stations find it sometimes impossible to resist applications for sick certificates which in the public interest should not be complied with. We have heard of one typical case in which an officer, finding himself put out of an appointment by the unexpected return to India of the man for whom he was acting, obtained sick leave, and three months afterwards, on the post again becoming vacant, declared himself quite well and applied at home for permission to come back. It was, no doubt, owing to the occurrences of a few such cases of malingering that the Commander-in-Chief some months ago warned the Bombay Board not to be too lenient in allowing officers to go away on sick leave. We have before us, however, a list of the officers who have been either rejected by the Standing Medical Committee, or detained for further treatment, in the course of the three months ending 31st March 1878, and, although the interference of the Chief might have been expected to make the doctors exceedingly strict, this list certainly shows no sign of excessive rigour. There are only twelve cases in all. The first three are of officers who, on being examined, were recommended by the Bombay Board to be detained till later in the season, and who have since proceeded to England. The humanity and good sense of this recommendation will be apparent, when we state that the officers in question were suffering from diseases which would have exposed them to certain death if they had been sent home in the winter or early spring months of the year. The fourth case is that of an officer who was remanded for further treatment, and who is still in hospital at the Sanitarium, Colaba. In the fifth case a similar recommendation was made; but the officer has rejoined his regiment. In the sixth case, the officer stayed in Bombay a while for further treatment, and then went home by the Serapis on her last voyage with troops to England. The seventh case was that of an officer who had broken his leg, and who, on the recommendation of General Aitchison, was sent to the Sanitarium of Ghizree, near Kurrachee, where his regiment is stationed, as broken legs are not supposed to be incurable in India. The eighth case is that of an officer who was not allowed to go at once, and who then succeeded in getting leave on private affairs. In the tenth case we find that the officer has since proceeded to England; in the eleventh that, on being remanded for further treatment, the patient left Bombay the next day without leave and went back to his regiment; and in the twelfth that a similar remand was followed by a return to duty of the officer who had applied for leave, and who is still with his regiment. In only one case, the ninth, did the Bombay Board distinctly overrule the opinion of the provincial doctors, and pronounce the applicant for leave to be fit for duty. We invite the attention of our Lahore contemporary to these facts, which afford, we think, a complete answer to his complaint of the cruelty practised by the Standing Medical Committee of Bombay. These twelve cases form perhaps one-tenth of the whole number examined during the three months, so that positively only one man out of about 120 was rejected as fit for work when he wanted to go away on sick leave. As not one of the gentlemen referred to in the cases we have enumerated was a married man, and as all of them are still alive, the stories told by the Lahore newspaper of the married officer's distress and the death of some rejected sufferers on their way back to their stations or regiments are evidently based on mere gossip, unless they really occurred some time ago, in which case they cannot be laid to the discredit of the present administration. We believe that the members of the existing Board make it a rule never to send back an officer who comes to them with a medical certificate at the end of five years' continuous service in India; and it is obvious from the [illegible] other officers the chance of rejection is extremely slight. If some hardship has been caused occasionally by the sending back of officers who have sold all their kit in full reliance on the medical certificate from the station doctor, we would suggest that an easy way of remedying this difficulty would be for officers to defer selling their property till they have passed the final examination at Bombay, when they can telegraph to their agents to dispose of their goods. The *Civil and Military Gazette* cannot seriously maintain that a final examination of officers going on sick leave at the port of embarkation is undesirable; and it will be admitted that we have given good reasons for believing that this examination is conducted without undue harshness by the Standing Medical Committee at Bombay.

THE DISASTER TO THE CHINA.

THOSE passengers who left Bombay harbour yesterday evening in the Kashgar, and who were to have sailed in the China, have reason to congratulate themselves that the fire which has nearly destroyed the latter steamer did not break out at sea, for if it had there would have been a terrible disaster. If the fire could not be mastered in the harbour, where every appliance for extinction was at hand, much less could it have been subdued in the open sea. It may be thought that it would have been impossible for the fire to have taken place outside of the harbour, but this is a mistake. No one is able to say definitely how the fire occurred, but as it was discovered in the fore-hatch, where cotton was stowed, there is every reason to suspect that the catastrophe was caused by some bale that had caught fire before it was placed on board the ship—probably in a native cargo boat, in which the crews are addicted to smoking native cigarettes and throwing them about anywhere when done with them. Now, it is astonishing how long a close-pressed bale will smoulder when once it has caught fire. It will smoulder away slowly and almost imperceptibly for days, and it is only accidents that will determine when it shall burst into flames. The China was to have left for Suez yesterday, and it was extremely fortunate that the smouldering bale burst into active flame when it did, for had it smouldered for but a few days more the steamer would have been at sea; and we have seen that when the fire did break out, it was found impossible to subdue it without sinking the ship. Looking at the danger which has been run, would it not be well henceforth for rigorous measures to be taken to prevent native boatmen from smoking in the vicinity of inflammable cargoes they may be taking off to steamers? We think the matter is worth the serious consideration of every person concerned.

The China, formerly a fine frigate-looking steamer, now presents a singular appearance, and it is strange that so few of the public have gone off to see the unusual spectacle that, comparatively speaking, is now lying at their very doors. The sight of a fine steamer lying at one time up to her rails in water and at another all but hidden beneath the waves, nothing of her being visible but two masts, the upper part of a black funnel, the bridge, and the roof of the captain's cabin, is not one to be seen every day. Yesterday we visited the steamer, and had an opportunity of realising the extent of the disaster which has occurred to her. The scene is the beautiful one that all who have looked across the harbour from Mazagon Bunder are acquainted with;—in front the group of P. and O. steamers, and in the background the verdant isles of Salsette, Elephanta, and Butcher's Island, with many a white sail flitting between them over the dark blue water. The China lies nearly a mile off the Bunder, on what is called the Mazagon mud-bank. She is surrounded by boats, which, coupled with her position, makes her almost invisible until the visitor is close upon her. Then, if the tide happens to be low, he can see a long strip of black surmounted with white railings, and this is the principal part of the China visible. The figurehead is a Mandarin with a long pigtail, and his toes are in the water; at high tides he and his pigtail disappear altogether. The boats and barges near the steamer are filled with pumping apparatus and shrieking natives. Here on one barge are two of the Municipality fire engines, under the charge of Mr. Whittaker; on another, there is the Port Trust fire engine; and a little further on, there are the Government water boat, two P. and O. water boats, and one anchor hoy, all provided with suction pipes. The engines and the suction apparatus are all hard at work, making a hissing, deafening clamour. On board the China, we see what all this energy is being directed against. Half a dozen hose-pipes are down in the ship's hold, but although they are continually swollen with water, and look like bloated boa-constrictors, somehow the great black ditch in the inside of the steamer never seems to get an inch the lower. One is reminded by their efforts of Mrs. Partington's heroic determination to sweep back the Atlantic from her door with a mop. Nevertheless, everybody who can possibly get an excuse for touching a hose or working a fire-engine or a suction pipe seems to think he is doing excellent service. No doubt plenty of hard work is being done, and has been done during the last four days; but, *cui bono*? Look at the water in the inside of the steamer, and there find the answer. The water is just on a level with the tide outside. Perhaps the 150 odd men who are struggling about night and day with the hose-pipes might succeed in emptying the steamer, but alas! they cannot make the necessary arrangements with the tides. These flow twice a day, leaving the workers only about six hours to work; and as sure as they come they fill the ship again and leave her just as bad as she was before—that is, hopelessly under water. Yesterday, great hopes were entertained that the tides would be outwitted. A large Port Trust centrifugal pump, capable of throwing out water at the rate of 130 tons an hour, was fixed on planks above the main hatch. Steam was got up; but unfortunately the pump would not work. Nobody seemed to understand it; there was a valve shut up, or something of that kind; and at last, when the shades of eve were falling, and the steamer was fast getting into her totally submerged condition, it was acknowledged that the working of the great pump must be abandoned for a day and that meantime its doctor must be called in. But there are some who shake their heads at the big pump, and say that it will never do; and they argue thus. There are only three hours for work before one tide comes and sweeps right over the vessel; therefore, the steamer must have as much water taken out of her in that time as will float her—say, at least 1,500 tons. The centrifugal pump can only throw 390 tons of water in three hours; all engines and suction pipes together might perhaps manage to throw the same quantity—or, 800 tons, in round numbers. Well, there must be at least 3,000 tons of water in the China; besides, she is stuck in the mud about 12 feet deep; so that on the whole there may be good reason for the doubters shaking their heads even at a big centrifugal pump. How deeply she has sunk into the mud-bank may be imagined from this circumstance. At half-past five yesterday morning hawsers were attached to her from the powerful tug Colaba. The tug got up steam, but not an inch would the China budge. The idea of those who tried to move her was that if she did move, a vaccuum would be created beneath her which might help to send her up. To-day the centrifugal pump and every other available pump will be set to work, and another attempt will at the same time be made by sheer haulage to dislocate her from her abode in the mud. Should these combined efforts fail, it is difficult to imagine what will be done with the luckless vessel. The neap tides will have to be waited for, more pumping power will have to be applied, and then perhaps we shall see the China once more floating in the harbour in her pride of place among the rest of the shipping. In the meantime, her interior is a scene of melancholy desolation. We popped our head through the skylight to have a look at the saloon, once splendid with gilding and polished maple; but we had quickly to withdraw it as the stench of bilge water was disgusting. But we saw enough in that brief glimpse to make even a Cornish wrecker sad. The saloon was simply a dark pond of dirty water, and black unhealthy-looking crabs were crawling over what once were gilded cornices. Crabs and dirty water in the saloon which was wont to echo with the silvery laughter of hopeful spinsters on their way to India! and the table which used to look gorgeous with flowers, epergnes, and silver things galore, invisible for the slime of Bombay harbour! Speak of the desolation of the Halls of Balclutha after that. By the way, the rats had every reason to regret the China's catastrophe. Driven out by the rising water, they rushed in hundreds—some say thousands—over the deck, up the rigging, up the funnel (down which a good many of them fell again)—anywhere, in short, where a desperate quadruped could find a footing. A dog-maniac would have been in Paradise if he had been there with his bull-dogs and terriers. Besides the rats, we should think a good many shippers have been rendered disconsolate by the scuttling of the ship. The whole of the cargo in the fore-part of the China was destroyed by fire, and what remained elsewhere has since been spoiled by water. We were sorry to hear also that all the stewards lost everything they possessed except the clothes they stood in when the ship went down. In short, the China, as the representative of a very deplorable accident to the P. and O. Company and others connected with them, is worth seeing at the present moment.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was sorry to read your editorial of this morning on the working of the Commissariat Department, for it conveys an acceptance on your part of the truth of statements, which in justice to myself and my officers I can unhesitatingly say are not correct, and had these statements appeared in the form of "letters to the editor," they certainly to my mind would not have assumed the importance which your imprimatur gives them. I shall reply seriatim to the charges for the information of Government, and am quite prepared that all acts of mine should be subjected to the closest scrutiny, as, during a service of twenty-six years in the Commissariat Department, I have always considered the interests of the public before those of contractors.—Yours, &c.

F. P. MIGNON, Colonel,
Commissary General.

. We need hardly say that nothing was further from our intention than to cast any reflection on Colonel Mignon personally, whose good faith and zeal in the public service require no justification. We shall await with interest his detailed reply to our article, and, if the charges brought by our correspondents are disproved, we shall be glad to offer all the reparation in our power by making a full and frank apology.—ED. B. G.

DARJEELING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should feel much obliged if any of your readers will kindly inform me when the rains generally begin at Darjeeling. What is the climate like in June and July in particular? SHORT LEAVE.

A SIGNALLER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The interest of an important and hardworking class of public servants constrain me to bring to the notice of the proper authorities, through the medium of your paper, the ill-chosen, unhealthy site of the Government Telegraph office at Ahmedabad, which is situated near the grain-market, surrounded by native houses. The consequence is that the unfortunate signallers are subject to much annoyance and discomfort; sickness, too, is generally rife amongst them. Last Sunday one of their number, a European, succumbed to an attack of cholera of a few hours' duration, and the medical officer who attended this unfortunate young man expressed his surprise that such an unhealthy spot should have been chosen for the Government Telegraph office and the residence of the European and Eurasian signallers. He also stated, that hardly a year passes without his being sent for to attend a case of cholera on these premises, which statement is borne out by the employés of the Telegraph Department. Now that one death has occurred, I do hope that this will be the means of an enquiry being instituted by the heads of the department, and the present building disposed of, and the office removed to a more healthy site. I am told that some years ago a certain zealous Superintendent of Telegraph had the choice of two or three nice plots of ground but preferred the present place as being more convenient for the merchants, apparently unheedful of the health and comfort of the unfortunate employés of the Department.

J'AI BONNE CAUSE.

Ahmedabad, May 11.

THE EXPLOSION AT HURDA RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have seen the letter of the Hurda station master published in your paper of the 10th inst., complaining of my statement, that he was not so promptly on the spot, on the occasion of the accident, as he ought to have been. I attributed to him no neglect of duty or absence from the scene of the accident. To where he was sitting has been paced by me, and found to be 50 paces from where the van stood; and his statement that, with the exception of guard Eslinge, he was the first on the spot, of itself proves my statement, for guard Eslinge lives in a block of bungalows close by the station, which is 82 paces from the scene, and he, hearing a sudden noise, and shouts as from injured men, ran out. He then seeing a man with his clothes on fire, threw sand on to put out the flames and tore the clothes off him; he then went to the scene of the accident and helped to put out the fire. From the time guard Eslinge left his house, rendered assistance to the injured man, and came to the scene of the accident, the station master had time to have been first at the scene, whereas he himself admits he was second.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

THE LICENCE TAX RIOTS AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 12.

ON Monday, the 6th inst., Purbhoo Jugjeevun and four others of the Licence Tax rioters were placed before Mr. Lely, the officer specially appointed to try the riot cases, on charges arising out of the riot at the Surat railway station on the morning of the 5th April last. This was what has been called the third riot case; and unlike the other two cases, the charges in it were light, namely, those of rioting, assaulting public servants in the execution of their duty, &c. Three of these five prisoners have already been committed to the Sessions by the same magistrate in the second riot case along with sixteen others. The trial of these five prisoners, which commenced on the 6th inst., was continued on the following and other days, and was concluded on Saturday last. Khan Saheb Nowrojee Kekobadjee, railway police inspector, was further examined at great length; and about 8 p.m. Mr. Lely disposed of the case as follows:—Girdhur Khoosal and Russool Khan were acquitted and discharged. Purbhoo Jugjeevun, Gordhun Ambaram, and Din Mahomed were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code; or in default, to suffer further imprisonment for six months each; and also to rigorous imprisonment for two months each and to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each; or in default to suffer one month's further imprisonment under section 426 of the India Penal Code. Thus the first and third riot cases have already been disposed of and nine of the rioters punished. The second riot case remains to be disposed of by the Sessions Judge.

Goolabdas Bhaidas, a vakil of Surat, Kikabhoy Purbhoodas, editor of the *Gujerat Mittra*, and Muncharam Ghellabhoy, editor of the *Deshi Mittra*, were arrested on Saturday last, by the local police authorities in connection with the late riots. It is said they have telegraphed for a counsel from Bombay to defend them.

THE VOLUNTEER CLASS FIRING.

SOME particulars of the first annual course of musketry practice of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, which was completed at the close of last month, and the returns of which have just been made out for submission to the proper authorities, may not be without interest to the public in general and the Volunteers in particular. Of the six companies, A., B., C. D, E. and F, 334 men fired their course, and the average scoring was—in A Company (of which 54 members fired) 81·20; B. Company, (of which 64 members fired) 78·45; C. Company (of which 59 members fired) 91·26; D. Company (of which 58 members fired) 68·27; E. Company (of which 37 members fired) 84·14; and F. Company (of which 62 members fired) 69·81. The number of rounds fired was 60, viz.:—10 at each of the following distances, 200 yards, 300 yards, 500 yards, 600 yards, 700 yards, and 800 yards; and consequently the highest possible score attainable was 240. The men fired, not as recruits, but as drilled soldiers, and according to the regulations, those who scored 130 points and upwards are marksmen, those who scored 120, and less than 130, are first class shots, those who failed to score 120, but scored 80 or over, are second class shots, and all others are rated third class shots. A prize of a rifle was offered by Mr. Maclean, Proprietor and Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* and an Honorary Member of the Corps, for the man who made the highest score amongst the six Bombay companies, which prize, as will be seen from the return, has been won by Sergeant W. F. Whitehead, of B. Company. There were prizes offered also by the officers for the men who made the best scoring in different companies. Those who have gained the distinction of "Marksman" (22 in number) are:—

Company.	Name.	Total No. of Points.
B.	Sergt. W. F. Whitehead	171
E.	Lance Corpl. F. Freeman	166
C.	Pte. Louis Frank	164
C.	Pte. Fletcher	164
C.	Sergt. W. G. Grove	159
E.	Lance Corpl. F. R. Thomson	151
A.	Pte. Johnson	150
C.	Pte. Plumpton	148
C.	Pte. Kent	148
E.	Sergt. Melvin	143
C.	Corpl. Easton	140
D.	Pte. Eyres	140
A.	Capt. Baker	138
C.	Col. Sergt. Hoar	138
C.	Pte. Smeaton	136
D.	Pte. Almond	136
A.	Pte. Thacker	133
A.	Pte. Pirrie	133
B.	Pte. Warne	133
F.	Pte. Kelly	132
B.	Sergt. Jefferies	130
A.	Pte. Nicholson	130

The first class shots are:—

Company.	Name.	Points.
A.	Pte. W. Cumming	129
B.	Pte. C. J. Hall	126
A.	Sergt. McIver	126
D.	Pte. Chart	124
B.	Lance Corpl. A. E. Cumming	121
C.	Pte. Steffanaur	121
C.	Lieut. Kemp	121

We can only find space for those of the remainder who scored 100 and upwards. These are:—

Company.	Name.	Points.
D.	Sergt. Watkins	118
D.	Pte. Robbins	117
B.	Pte. Henman	117
B.	Col. Sergt. Buckland	116
C.	Lieut. Mayhew	116
A.	Col. Sergt. Medley	115
C.	Pte. Clarke	115
C.	Pte. C. Newbury	115
E.	Pte. Flannagan	114
D.	Pte. Stevens	114
F.	Pte. Susanas	113
C.	Sergt. Lindley	112
B.	Pte. Marcks	111
B.	Pte. M. H. Cummings	110
C.	Corpl. Judge	110
E.	Pte. Dias	110
E.	Corpl. Wright	109
E.	Pte. Edwards	108
A.	Lieut. Campbell	108
A.	Sergt. Cormack	108
A.	Sergt. Stewart	107
C.	Pte. McGarry	107
F.	Pte. Fairbairn	106
C.	Pte. Lauder	106
C.	Pte. Harrap	106
A.	Pte. Wilson	105
A.	Lieut. Chalmers	104
D.	Sergt. Bapty	104
E.	Pte. Azavedo	102
F.	Pte. De Gama	102
B.	Pte. Martin	102
B.	Pte. Breslauer	101
F.	Pte. Radenhurst	101
F.	Pte. Atkinson	101
E.	Pte. Anderson	100
D.	Pte. Walsh	100

THE MATCH WITH THE 66TH REGT.

The team of 10 Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps to shoot against 10 N. C. Officers of the 66th Regiment at Colaba, on Saturday morning next, will be chosen from the following:—

Name	Company.
Color Sergeant Buckland,	B.
Sergeant McIver,	A.
„ Whitehead,	B.
„ Jefferies,	B.
„ Melvin,	E.
Corpl Easton,	C.
„ Wright,	E.
Lance Corpl Nicholson,	A.
„ „ A. E. Cumming,*	B.
„ „ Thomson,	E.
„ „ Freeman,*	E.

All except those marked * have already signified their willingness to shoot.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th inst.

Read letter, dated 3rd May, from the Traffic Manager, submitting an application from Premjee Luckmidas, a firewood merchant, for the lease for 10 years of 277 7-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, at the rate of Re. 1½ per square yard per annum. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter, dated 3rd May, from the Acting Traffic Manager, submitting an application from Hormusjee Cowasjee, a firewood merchant, for a lease for 10 years of 83 3-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate at Re. 1½ per square yard per annum. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter, dated 12th April, forwarded by the Acting Traffic Manager, from Jumnadas Premjee and Kessowjee Essoor, stating that as the Trustees decline to grant an extension of less than 20 feet of the plots already leased them, they will agree to take up land to this extent, provided the Trustees will either sell it to them for Rs. 25 per square yard, or lease it for 60 years at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Re. 1½ per square yard for remaining 30 years. Read Resolution of Land Committee, recommending that the applicants be informed that they can take the extra 20 feet either on the same terms as the rest of their plots for 10 years, or if a lease for the whole plot is required for 50 years they must pay the higher rates of Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the first 20 years, and Rs. 2 per square yard for the next 30 years, or the whole plot can be sold to them at the rate of Rs. 30 per square yard. Resolution: the resolution of the Land Committee is agreed to.

Read letter, dated 7th May, from the Resident Engineer, reporting on the work done by his staff for Government in connection with the Expeditionary Force, which has just left India, and bringing to the notice of the Trustees the special services rendered by Mr. Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy, sub-engineer, and Mr. George Griffies, foreman of the workshop.

Read Government Resolution, conveying the thanks of H. E. the Governor in Council to the Port Trust for the aid rendered, and stating that the exertions of Mr. Ormiston have been conspicuously useful.

Read letter, dated 9th May, from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, bringing to the notice of the Trustees the good service rendered by Mr. Corke, Assistant Master Attendant, and Mr. Jolley, Harbour Master, in matters connected with the Expedition. Resolution: a copy of the letter of the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant to be forwarded to Government.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, dated 25th April, sanctioning the lease of 222 2-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Estate to Maum Ally Meer Ally for 50 years.

Government Resolution, dated 30th April, sanctioning the lease of 111 1-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate to Sorabjee Hormusjee for 10 years.

Government Resolution, dated 30th April, sanctioning the lease of 194 4-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate to Nathoo Bhimjee for 10 years.

Pilotage statement week to 7th May.

19 Vessels piloted into harbour
35 „ „ out of „
12 „ transported.

AN envoy from the King of Burmah is now on a visit to Ceylon, having brought over some sacred writings that he wishes to deposit there, whilst he also proposes to make a pilgrimage to Adam's Peak. The envoy expresses himself as pleased with Ceylon, but naively adds, that he is afraid the people there are "very wicked."

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, MAY 13, 6-40 P.M.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hartington gave notice that he will propose a vote of censure on the Government for the employment of Indian troops in Europe without the consent of Parliament.

THE RAJA OF POOREE'S APPEAL REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Judgment in the Raja of Pooree's case was delivered by the Judges to-day. They agreed in thinking the Raja's guilt established, but as to the four servants, while the Chief Justice would have confirmed the convictions in their cases also, his colleagues were of opinion that the evidence of identity was sufficient to prove complicity in the cases of Surjun Upadhya and Narain Bamputty only. The convictions of the Raja and two of his servants were then confirmed, and the other two acquitted.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

AHMEDNUGGUR, MAY 13.

THE Mandwa of the Parsee Original Victoria Company accidently caught fire on Saturday night during the performance. Thirty-two persons were burnt to death on the spot, eighteen died in the city and in hospital, and there were fifty cases of severe burns under treatment. Major Trevelyan and Col. Utterson, of the 15th Regt. N. I., rendered great assistance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 12.

The Porte has issued a notice, in which are elaborately set forth many sweeping and liberal reforms intended to be carried out.

THE PORTE AND ITS FORTRESSES.

The Turks maintain that the Treaty of San Stefano stipulates, that the Quadrilateral fortresses are to be surrendered to Bulgaria and not to Russia.

SUGGESTIONS BY RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 12.

A semi-official Note has been published advocating the solution of the question at issue, by assuring the vitality of the Turkish Empire, giving administrative autonomy to the Christian population of Turkey as tributary to the Porte, and that Bosnia be given to Austria.

PARLIAMENT AND THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 13.

An important debate will take place in th Commons to-night on the motions to be broughe forward by the opposition, condemning as an unconstitutional procedure the step taken by the Government in bringing Indian troops into Europe and incurring expenditure in connection therewith without the sanction of Parliament.

PASSAGE OF THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

ADEN, MAY 13.

The S. S. Nankin, towing the Kilkerran, and the S. S. Marina, towing the Narcissus, passed here to-day *en route* to Malta, all well.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers Java, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, &c., left yesterday, and the Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left on the 10th.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Homeward Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day, The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Pekin arrived at Southampton to-day with the heavy mails of 15th ult.

LONDON, MAY 11, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed animated.
The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, ...	1-8 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent. do.	80¾
5½ per cent. do.	89½
2 per cent. Consols for Account	96
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	109⅞
Bar Silver................................	53½

About £400,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.
Departure—Memphi.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, MAY 13, 5-33 P. M.

Mail leaves Amoy, for Manilla, to-morrow evening.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 13.

CANNANORE, 5. p.m.—Weather fine. Wind S. Thermometer Max. 90, Min. 76, W. B. 79, Barometer 29.82.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 3. Thermometer 90.'8 Barometer 29·900.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind NE. NW.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind W. S. W. Thermometer 95.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8¾d.		per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 8 27-32d.		„
Credits, 3 „ ... .1s. 8⅞d.		„
Documents, 3 „ ... .1s. 8 13-16d.		„

BY a stupid slip of the pen we stated yesterday that the Governor would go to Matheran to-day. We should have said yesterday. His Excellency left Bombay by goods train at 10-30 p.m. Railway time.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Bombay stating that a fire broke out on Sunday night in the Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mill at Julgaum and destroyed the spinning, weaving, and carding rooms. The mill is insured for four lacs of rupees.

THERE have been, we are sorry to hear, three cases of cholera on board H. M. S. *Teazer*. The men attacked have been removed to the European Hospital.

ON Saturday last, Mr. Lely, the officer specially appointed to try the Surat riot cases, disposed of the third riot case, in which Purbhoo Jugjeevan and four others were charged with rioting, assaulting public servants, &c., at the Surat railway station on the morning of the 5th ultimo. Two of the prisoners were discharged; while Purbhoo Jugjeevan and two others were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and two months each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, or in default suffer further imprisonment for seven months each under sections 332 and 426 of the Indian Penal Code. The first and third riot cases have therefore been disposed of, and nine of the rioters punished. The second riot case, in which nineteen persons have been committed, remains to be disposed of by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Macpherson.

THE Pekin *Gazette* of the 16th March announces the complete reconquest of Kashgar by the Chinese, thus confirming the reports which had reached India from other sources in February last.

THE Nawab of Bahawulpur has offered to place his troops at the disposal of the Punjab Government for garrison duty should necessity arise.

THE *Englishman* says that Madame Carlotta Tasca's verses on the event of the day are a great deal above the average of such compositions, having about them the true ring and motion of the song of action, and appealing to the sympathies of the million without descending to vulgarity.

A SERIOUS accident, says the Kurrachee paper, happened in the Staff Lines on Wednesday night at the bungalow in the occupation of Mr. Siveright, a Civil Engineer of the Indus Valley State Railway. There is a low parapet to the upper storey of the bungalow, and Mr. Siveright woke up in the night and walked out on the balcony, when he fell over the parapet into the compound below, a distance of 25 feet. He broke his jawbone and right thigh, and cut his face a good deal. Mr. Knox, who was living with him, picked him up, and carried him into the bungalow.

THE *Englishman*—So far from the Commander-in-Chief being satisfied with the way in which the Cawnpore business was disposed of, we understand the affair is to be made the subject of close investigation, and the *Pioneer*, who lately told us so confidently that nothing but the inevitable confirmation from head quarters of the action of the local authorities was wanted to settle the matter, now admits that the enquiry is likely to prove a very lengthy one.

A RESPECTABLE firm at Lucknow has been compelled to indict Raja Hurdut Singh of Jounpore in the City Magistrate's Court for fraud and cheating. It appears that the Raja purchased property from the firm to the tune of nearly Rs, 15,000, and granted cheques for the said amount on his several agents. On the presentation of these cheques, all the notes were dishonoured.

THE undermentioned military medical officers in Civil employ in the Punjaub have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for military duty in case their services should be required:—Surgeon-Major T. Ringer, Surgeon Major A. C. Roe, Surgeon-Major J, C. Ross, and Surgeon J. O'Neill.

WE are informed that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the increase to the administrative and police staff of the Punjab, lately approved by the Government of India. The cost of the increase is put down at Rs. 2,950 per mensem.

THE *Beacon*—We hear that the Assistant Political Agent at Gwadur, Major Mockler, has left for Muscat and that his destination is Bushire, on Government business. There is a rumour that the detachment at Gwadur of the Marine Battalion will be removed. Their pay is said to be irregularly given and the health of the men is not good, couped up as they are in that desolate place with nothing to do. They were inspected by Colonel Carnegy when he was at Gwadur lately, and it is probable that he may think proper to represent the condition of the men in the proper quarters. Gwadur is not one of the pleasantest places even in this part of the world, and we hear that the heat there already is great, about 88 in the shade. The crops in the districts around Gwadur have been overrun by locusts which have devastated the country. News comes from Panjgur, one of the richest and most fertile plains in Makran, the people of which are said to be the most civilized throughout Makran, that Nowroj Khan, the son of Azat Khan, has made a raid upon that place and was plundering the town. It is said that he meets with no resistance, as the Shahgazi, the representative of the Khan of Khelat, has been instructed not to oppose the invader in any way. In that case, if the story be true, those who might defend the place have no chance of doing so.

THE *Statesman*—We have clung, and still cling, to the hope that the Famine Commission will justify its appointment, by making a deliberate and thorough study of the great questions we have pointed out, as lying at the very root of the stupendous famine difficulty, with which the Indian Government has to grapple. Yet we are sometimes disheartened by indications to which we cannot shut our eyes, that the Commission proposes to pass lightly over matters which we regard as radical, and to satisfy itself with merely embodying in a report such opinions as it can collect at Simla, on already well worn subjects that only touch the surface of the difficulty. A well informed correspondent writes to us that the Commission meets "chiefly to draw up a report," and that the President of the Commission has himself said that it is intended to have the report ready by March or April next. If this is really contemplated, we can only enter our sorrowful protest, and again beg the Commission and the Government not to lose the opportunity of mastering once for all, the great questions we have indicated in our editorials on the subject. We have still a good deal to say on these subjects, and we trust the Commission will weigh well the considerations we shall put before them.

THE Lahore paper says that "there is a sensation going on in the usually quiet town of Jalandhar at the present moment, owing to the institution in the Courts of a very remarkable case; the rank and position of the parties and the nature of the action imparting to it a considerable degree of interest and importance. There is a highly connected young lady in the matter, with an influential and high Government native official in the background. The young lady sues for the exercise of personal freedom and independent choice in favour of the Government official, the other parties, her guardians, pleading that a high class maiden, though of age, cannot under the dictates of the holy "Sharah" and still holier practice of the country, marry into a strange sect or caste, without their permission, almost more than hinting at the same time, that the girl has been put up to this act of open rebellion by the Government official, after he has failed to entice her away from the zenana. The place is in a state of furore on this account, and the Deputy Commissioner has been obliged to put in requisition the services of an additional and strong body of Police."

THE *Madras Mail*—The Hon'ble Francis Baring Kemp, B.C.S., has just retired from the Bench of the High Court of Bengal, and resigned the public service. However familiar his name may be in Bengal, it has probably not largely occupied the attention of many people in Madras. For all we know to the contrary, he may have been the most or the least astute of the legal luminaries of the metropolis. He has had his being for many a year at too great a distance from Madras to allow of our forming an opinion of either his public or private character. He has probably taken his fair share of the heavy work of the High Court; but we cannot at the moment recall a *cause célèbre*, in which he was the presiding judge. If he had proved himself incompetent, he might possibly have been removed from the bench long ago; but as he has remained on the bench, we are bound to assume that he has always been efficient. If it had occurred to Lord Lytton that Mr. Kemp was deserving of a valedictory order from the Government, His Excellency would certainly not have denied the veteran official the satisfaction of receiving such an acknowledgment of his services to the State. The *Gazette*, however, has been mute, and Mr. Kemp has left the country smarting under a sense of injury. He has had an extraordinarily long innings, yet he considers the Government have been guilty of ingratitude towards him. But, on the whole, it appears to us that it was high time for Mr. Kemp to seek the "repose" in his native land, which the vakeels assured him he has earned so well—and, we may add, been paid so well for earning.

THE *Statesman*—We should utterly despise ourselves, if we were capable of desiring to put a stigma upon Sir George Couper, in what we have written on the subject of the famine in the North West. At the very moment that this correspondence reaches us, we receive assurances from Oudh that his Government had plenty of warning last cold weather of the state of the people. The truth is, that on these occasions a man must go and look at things with his own eyes and hear with his own ears. Now, did Sir George Couper do this? It is notorious that his custom is to see none of his officers, if he can possibly help it. The common expression is "he sees no one"; and it is a fact that in this very famine, with officers close at hand to inform him, he chose to interview them through a Secretary, instead of seeing them himself. Of what use on earth was it to send a Secretary by canal dâk to Jhansi in March, and to parts of Oudh also? This could not make up for not having himself visited the districts where the distress was raging in the cold weather. Does not every one remember how Sir George Campbell, though in weak health, was constantly in the distressed districts in 1873-74? Sir Richard Temple was never away from them, and we even saw Lord Lytton himself leave Simla in the height of the rains, that he might go down personally to see the state of matters in Madras. We believe that this calamity in the North-West is the direct fruit of Sir George Couper's personal indolence and unfitness for his position, and believing it to be so, it is our plain duty to say it.

IN noticing the latest educational report issued for British Burmah, the *Indian Daily News* says, "The Government of India having insisted that the medium for higher class instruction shall continue to be the English language, parents, we are told, 'to secure popularity,' whatever that may mean, are anxious that their children should be taught English, 'instead of trusting to good vernacular teaching,'—which trust, seeing that good vernacular teaching would seem to be as difficult of attainment as English education, might perhaps prove a broken reed. With all these deficiencies in the teaching staff there is still a straining after higher education, and the success of the two boys at the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, which is alluded to with such complacency, will probably nerve the department to increased efforts in this direction, at the expense of indigenous schools and the uneducated thousands. In reference to this, it is written—"The Chief Commissioner would be sorry to think that, in the efforts which have been made to promote the study of English, and to satisfy the demand which exists for it in most large towns, vernacular education has not received its fair share of attention, and that the population of towns has been favoured at the expense of that of rural localities which bear an equal share of the burden of taxation. He has taken every opportunity of impressing upon all classes of teachers that the expansion of education in Burmah must be from the primary schools, through the middle class and district schools to the High School in Rangoon, and the prominent attention devoted to the few, with the object of attaining a position in the high classes of the chief school in the province or distinction at the Calcutta University, is a delusive and disappointing effort, which re-acts injuriously upon the general interests of education. But this has always been the complaint against education departments, both in Burmah and elsewhere, when the modest wants of the people are sacrificed to the production of perhaps half-a-dozen self-sufficient, superficially educated youths, who, being unable to take up superior positions to which they may have been led to believe themselves entitled, are, at the same time, ashamed to dig, or in any fashion earn a living, outside keraneedom. The wish to better oneself, as the cant goes, is a natural wish enough with the boys: the cause of their ultimate disappointment and bitterness of spirit is probably to be found in our educational system."

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, who is by no means an advocate of a war with Russia, has the following encouraging remarks on the part the Turkish army and people may be expected to take in such a war:—"With regard to the Russian proposals of alliance which are just now in abeyance, I have reason to believe that they have been met, not by categorical refusal, but by temporizing. The fact of the case is that such a treaty as against England would be inoperative. Already the ill-will of the Turkish population (sincerely attached to England) towards the Porte and the dynasty for having, by misgovernment and financial failure, lost the sympathy and alliance of England is sufficiently bitter, and I have no hesitation in saying that if the Turkish Government sided with Russia against England the Turkish population and the great bulk of the army would side with England against the Turkish Government and its Russian ally. There might be inconvenience in expanding my remarks upon this subject under present circumstances, but the fact, even badly given as it here is, can hardly fail to carry suggestion with it. The great question is whether England is now going to bestir herself on behalf of dynasties or on behalf of peoples. The Circular of Lord Salisbury foreshadows more by what it does not say than by what it does—that England is moving, not to secure the integrity or independence of any particular Government, not to dim the lustre of Russian *prestige*, not to thwart, so far as they may be practical and adapted to their object, the efforts of Russia on behalf of the Bulgarians, but to insure a secure and peaceful future to the races of the Levant; and if that be the object of Great Britain, she will not have to look far for fighting material, if such be necessary, for the attainment of an object in which 25 millions of people will sympathize heart and soul."

BOMBAY.

WE are requested to notify that the Band of H. M's. Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening and at the Apollo Bunder on Friday.

NEW HIGH COURT BUILDINGS.—We hear there is not the least probability of the new High Court buildings being occupied before next October vacation.

THE FORESHORE RIGHTS.—In place of the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, proceeded to Europe, Mr. C. B. Pritchard has been appointed a member of the committee to negotiate the purchase of the foreshore rights in Bombay.

MR. DRACUP is appointed head clerk to the Collector of Hyderabad in the room of Mr. W. Hoonahan, who is appointed head clerk to the Collector of Kurrachee. Mr. G. Quanborough is appointed second clerk in the Judicial Commissioner's office in the room of Mr Dracup.

LICENCE TAX COMMISSIONER.—Mr. W. G. Pedder, the Licence Tax Commissioner in this Presidency, has been travelling in connection with his work in the Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Kaira Zillahs, and proceeded, on Sunday last to the Rutnagherry talooka with the intention of visiting Dharwar, Canara, Belgaum, and other Zillahs. His work will probably extend over six months, during which he will be paid at the rate of Rs. 2,900 per month.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a Hindoo woman has been found floating in the harbour abreast of the Elphinstone Bunder. The body was removed to the shore, and a *batakee* was beaten, announcing the circumstance.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Andrew Johnstone, Peter Peterson, and six other seamen of the British ship Anglo-Indian, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The first two prisoners were sentenced to two weeks' and the rest to one week's hard labour each in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a tindal of a cargo boat, named Dewjee Ragoo, and a Parsee, named Bickajee Dorabjee, were charged, the former with stealing a quantity of coffee valued at Rs. 50, the property of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and the latter with receiving the said property, knowing the same to be stolen. Upon the evidence adduced they were both adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail, and No. 2 was fined Rs. 150.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindoo mendicant, who, on the day previous, on hearing of his mother's death, partook of a dose of opium, from the effects of which he expired at the above hospital. The verdict was, that he died from taking a dose of opium.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Portuguese, named Pedro Antone, was fined Rs. 12 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Seetaram Khondeebah Rs. 5 of the fine were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE GREAT ROBBERY AT JAMKHUNDEE.—The *Deccan Herald* publishes further particulars of this robbery, contained in a letter dated the 9th inst:—"There is a clue obtained with regard to the robbery that was committed here. In all, it is said, Rs. 60,000 were stolen in jewels and gold, as well as cash. Out of this Rs. 13,000 worth was found in Jamkhundee, and Rs. 17,000 worth has been found near Babbileshwar—dropped when the thieves were making off with it. Most of these jewels, &c., were pledged by the poor during the famine, and, from the different receipts I have seen, old Govind Rao must have driven very hard bargains. He made hay while the sun shone. No wonder he was robbed."

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 4th May 1878 was 1,39,208 maunds, and in money Rs. 30,485. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 4th May 1878.	Week ending 5th May 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,23,152	Mds 55,309	Mds 67,843	..
Amount	Rs. 1,33,584	Rs. 53,486	Rs. 80,098	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,97,116	Mds 6,04,514	...	Mds 2,82,990
Amount	Rs. 1,72,905	Rs. 3,58,067	...	...
WHEAT—				
Weight........	Mds 74,408	*	...	...
Amount......	Rs. 41,946		...	Rs. 1,43,216
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 98,355	Mds 69,922	Mds 28,433	—
Amount......	Rs. 48,373	Rs. 32,275	Rs. 16,098	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,821	Mds 416	Mds 1,405	...
Amount......	Rs. 6,555	Rs. 1,993	Rs. 4,562	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 16,099	Mds. 24,375	...	Mds 8,276
Amount	Rs. 24,054	Rs. 29,684	...	Rs. 5,630
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,99,434	Mds 1,95,057	Mds 4,377	...
Amount	Rs. 1,23,103	Rs. 1,05,500	Rs. 17,603	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 8,10,385	Mds 9,49,593	..	Mds 1,39,208
Amount	Rs. 5,50,520	Rs. 5,81,005	...	Rs. 30,485

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Barrett, Dr Mountjoy and 2 children, Mr J W Murdoch, Mr Suesh Chunder Pal, Mr J Bryan.
For Brindisi—Mr Sharp, Mr H Joel, Mr Evans, Dr Fitzpatrick.
For Venice—Mr and Mrs Mann, Mr Gibbins, Mrs Randell, Mr Chamberlane, and 2 children.
For Aden—Mr Syed Abdoola.
For Suez—Mr C Muller, Mr and Mrs Finlayson.

MARY, the eldest sister of the young lady who has just been betrothed to the Duke of Connaught, is about to be married to Prince Henry, a brother of the King of the Netherlands. The Prince is a widower fifty-eight years of age; the Princess is twenty-three. Her father, Prince Fredrick Charles, the gallant Red Prince of Prussia, is eight years younger than his Dutch son-in-law elect. His other daughter, Elizabeth, was, it will be remembered, married a few weeks ago to Prince Bernhardt of Saxe Meiningen.

A RUNAWAY DHOBY.—A dhoby who was a well known resident of Bangalore has made himself scarce. A lady, who was in a hurry to get away to Ootacamund, entrusted him with a lot of valuable clothing to be washed. After waiting for a week, enquiries were made, and it was found that the dhoby had decamped but it was said that he would return. A month elapsed, but the man did not turn up, and the owner of the clothes was obliged to leave the station without the best part of her clothes.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

THE managing committee of the Bombay branch of the East India Association have forwarded to the House of Commons, in Parliament assembled, a petition against the recent Vernacular Press Act, both because the petitioners consider the spirit and actual provisions of the Act to be highly objectionable, and because the summary manner in which it was carried through the Legislative Council effectually closed the door to all independent criticism, which might have suggested sundry desirable alterations in detail. The petition is rather too long for insertion in our columns; but the following extracts will serve to indicate the general purport of it:—The petitioners are of opinion that the measure is one of an entirely retrograde character, quite out of harmony with the principles on which, upon the whole, the British administration of this country has been hitherto conducted, and that it is calculated in its actual working to aggravate the very mischief which it is designed to prevent. They submit that the existence of any special circumstances has not been in any way made out. They have carefully read through all the extracts from vernacular newspapers relied upon by the Government of India for its justification, and with the exception of a very small minority of them, and those selected from some of the most obscure and insignificant prints, they submit that they are perfectly legitimate comments on public affairs, however erroneous the views of the writers may sometimes be. The petitioners believe that, in cases of exceptionally mischievous writings, the Indian Penal Code is amply sufficient. There is at least one very serious objection to the main provision of the Act, and to this the petitioners ask special attention. The power to interfere with the Press is vested in certain executive officers with an appeal to certain higher executive officers, and all the judicial courts are precluded from entertaining any jurisdiction in matters that may be alleged by local executive officials to fall within the scope of the Act. The petitioners express the strongest objection to this provision. It was urged in the Council of H. E. the Governor General that several of the vernacular journals had within the past few years assumed at one of fixed hostility to the British Government. The petitioners submit that any inference which may be drawn from the tone of some few of the writings referred to would be altogether erroneous. The value to this country of the British Government has at no time been more fully appreciated, nor its power more distinctly realized, than at present. There has never been less thought of the possibility of its subversion, or a more vivid sense of the necessity of its continuance, than at this juncture. What the vernacular papers alluded to are really chargeable with is: (1). That they frequently expose, and sometimes too severely reflect upon individual officials and their proceedings. (2). That they publish criticisms, often bitter, and sometimes erroneous, on the financial results of British administration. The complaints of the former class, are not due so much to any alteration in the views or positions of the conductors of the vernacular papers as to the fact that, under recent legislation, such as the Criminal Procedure Code and the various Acts for introducing Municipalities, local officers of Government, mainly out of the Presidency Town, have been exercising the powers vested in them in modes which give rise to numerous complaints. Our Indian legislators refuse to see the change in their own conduct and policy, and they charge the whole of the mischievous result which follows on an assumed alteration in the tone of the vernacular papers. The complaints of the latter class are directed mainly to the apparent gradual impoverishment of the country, the heavy land assessments, the alleged oppressive taxes, imperial, provincial and municipal, the large drain on Indian resources for "Home Charges" and questions of like nature. The Act seeks to control not merely newspapers but under section 10, also books, pamphlets, &c., published in the vernaculars. This section may be regarded as indicative of the undiscriminating and illjudging frame of mind in which the whole measure has been conceived. The improvement and development of the vernacular languages has, from the date of the celebrated Despatch of the Court of Directors of 1854, been one of the great aims of the educational policy of the British Government in India. It is the means by which the masses of this country can be educated so as to make useful and good citizens. The petitioners feel that the passing of such a law at such a time as the present is likely to be construed in some quarters as a confession of weakness on the part of the British Government, a weak and unworthy admission entirely uncalled for. Under the circumstances the petitioners submit that no case whatever has been made out for exceptional and extraordinary legislation like that in this Act instituting a policy which arrests the political and intellectual progress of the country, and deprives the people of a vital portion of those public rights which they had long thought perfectly secure to them under the joint protection of Crown and Parliament.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

(Madras Mail.)

Extract from G. O. C. C. 24th April.

"What is indispensable in the Native Army is the existence of that feeling of natural reliance which binds together the British officers and their sepoys. The officers must know their men, and the men must know and respect their officers. This unison of feeling and of interests is only to be brought about by officers remaining with one Regiment. They must not be shifted about merely to preserve relative equality of position and pay."

Practice vide Army List.

Almost without exception, on a command falling vacant, even temporarily, the senior officer holding the position of 2nd in Command, in any of the other 39 Regiments is sent to fill the vacant command, and his place is filled, not by the Wing Commander of his own Regiment, but by the Senior Wing Commander in the Army. This is notoriously the rule. Other General Orders, such as the one quoted, have appeared, but without effect?

Take the 25th Regt. N. I. An officer of twenty-three years' service, who has been over six years with the Regiment, has been officiating Wing Commander for nine months. The Regiment is ordered on Foreign Service and at the last moment, another officer who has never served with the Regiment is sent to supersede the Officiating Wing Commander. Why no one can tell, except it be that he has nine months more service, and no appointment. The Commanding Officer protests, but his protest is not even replied to, though at this time the G. O. quoted above must have been in type!

Moral.—We, therefore, conclude that Sir Neville Chamberlain's theory is good, but his Practice is bad.

NATIVE IDEAS ABOUT LOCUSTS.

FROM A WAY-FARER.

(Madras Mail.)

IN parts affected by this new plague, I have often come upon groups of men and women—in the field, by the way-side, or more frequently in the street or round the village-well,—gravely discussing the cause and nature of the visitation. Some think that the drought, the floods, and the locusts are all evils inflicted by some malevolent deity in revenge for some real or fancied wrong, done him by the presiding gods of the earth. Others maintain that the latter themselves work the mischief in resentment of the growing worldliness of their worshippers; while a few wiseacres inclined to fatalism, exhort their hearers to "possess their souls in patience," since in this transitory world of ours the evil and the good must be enjoyed in equal proportions. Some few think that such calamities portend the coming of a new *régime*, and therefore augur ill for the stability of the British Raj. Then again, opinions vary according to the caste or creed, to which the gossips belong. Demonolaters have been busy propagating the theory that locusts are the messengers of Mari Ammen, who, if reverently received, and left unmolested, would quietly depart on the third day. On the approach of a mighty swarm of locusts from the north, the whole village of Viseiyanarrayanam (Nanguneri Taluq, Tinnevelly) hastened to meet them in procession, with a native band at their head, drums rolling, and trumpets braying. As the god alighted on the earth, they were treated to a regular outburst of Oriental music; and when that was over, the vast assemblage, men, women, children, and all, prostrated themselves shouting the while, "O gods! have mercy upon us. O gods! have mercy upon us." Brahmanists, however, do not seem to think of locusts as gods, except that a section of them known as Vaishnavites, and notably those of the shepherd caste, have made the discovery that they are and must be the messengers of Vishnu, their favourite deity This they make out from the stripes or streaks of colour on the large-headed reddish-brown variety, resembling the trident-mark, which all Vaishnavites wear on their foreheads. Consistently with this view of locusts, the shepherds speak of them in respectful terms, styling them *Gopala Vittil*, and even forbearing to spit or chew betel where there is the slight indication of their augus presence.

THE WARNING.—A physician said to an Irishman, "Tim, this wont do; you must take warning from the fate of your friend O'Shaughnessy. Only three nights ago he came home much soberer than you are, but in attempting to blow out a candle his breath took fire and he exploded, blew up, so that his friends have not been able to scrape enough of him together to hold a wake over." "An do ye mane to tell me that he bust up?" said Tim. "Indeed I do, upon my honour." Tim said he would take the pledge at once, and did so in the following form, "I swear never to blow out a candle while I am drunk again."

WE notice that the question as to whether spirits should or should not be sold at the Sailors' Home, Calcutta, is again being discussed. As we have often said before, we think it would be a great pity to do away with the bar. If the house is to be a home to sailors, they should be able to get what they want in an ordinary way, and as long as human nature is human nature, it will probably be natural that they should want a glass of beer, or grog, either with, or after, their dinner. The fact put forward that some of the most popular homes in England have no bars, is no argument for the abolition of bars here. At home good liquor can be obtained across the street. Here a man has to walk half-a-mile in a burning sun before he can get a glass of grog, and then it is of a very inferior quality. Moreover, the publican interest in England is all-powerful, and, if the abolition of the bars in the homes referred to were traced to its source, it is quite possible that some philanthropic proprietor of the public houses in the district would be found to have interested himself in this benevolent care for Jack's welfare. One gentleman, who has always taken a great interest in the Calcutta Home, writes to a contemporary that he and others wish to abolish the sale of spirits, on the ground "that a very large proportion of the inmates now-a-days are temperate men for whom spirits are *not* a necessity, and that a further large number, would be temperance men if the temptation of spirit-drinking were not put before them, and that it is for these classes that a Sailors' Home should be regulated and supported." We certainly cannot agree with this view; the Sailors' Home is intended for all sailors, temperate or intemperate. If the intemperate ones trouble or annoy the others, by all means turn them out; but it would be very hard on a sailor to debar him the use of the Home, because he occasionally took a glass too much. We have had considerable experience of sailors, and some of the smartest and best men we ever knew occasionally carried too much head sail. This applies to the quarter-deck, as well as the forecastle, and we should be very sorry to exclude such men from any establishment intended for the common weal.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE TRIAL OF THE RAJAH OF POOREE.

APPELLATE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION,—MAY 8TH AND 9TH, 1878.

(Before Sir RICHARD GARTH, C. J., and Justices JACKSON and AINSLIE.)

MR. BRANSON, with the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, appeared for the Rajah.

Mr. M. Ghose appeared for the other appellants.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, with the Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the Crown.

ON the case being resumed, Mr. Evans rose to address the Court on behalf of the Rajah. He said he felt great diffidence in doing so, as the trial had already lasted over two days; but he thought, from what had fallen from the Court, that their lordships were desirous of hearing counsel on one or two points, and he hoped that while endeavouring to do so, their lordships would bear with him if he travelled over the same ground that had been gone over by his learned friend. The accusation against his client was a most serious one. Although all men were equal in the eyes of the law, the present charge against his client was of the greater magnitude that, if it were proved, it would result in a grievous setting of an illustrious line of kings who had reigned unpolluted since one of the old kings had killed a Brahmin by mistake about the year 1,700; and for this he endeavoured to make expiation by building some thousands of wells and carrying out other works of charity during his life-time. There was also a peculiar religious element in this case which took it out of the category of ordinary trials. The Rajah was looked upon by the people in Pooree as the visible incarnation of Vishnu, and it was highly improbable, he would almost say impossible, that he would care to forfeit his high position by committing the assault on the deceased, Seeboo Dass, and in the manner described. It was a well-known fact in Bengal that there were to this day some old Hindu families who were contemned because they had in some way or other been defiled years ago. Was it likely, then, that the Rajah of Pooree, remembering his position, and the traditions of his race, should have defiled himself and his palace, the ancestral "thakoor-ghur," by consorting himself with sweepers and introducing pollutions within his walls. The strongest caste prejudices were against such a probability. And caste-prejudices were not to be laughed at. They sometimes acted as safeguards in cases where everything else would prove insufficient to prevent commission of an offence. A native bearer who would not scruple to cheat his master in his bills, who would not hesitate to rob him in other ways, would often allow his masters liquor to go untouched, as far as he was concerned, because it was against his caste to take the liquor. A man of another nationality, free from this caste-feeling, would no doubt laugh at such a prejudice, just as a savage inhabitant of one of the Pacific islands would, at the disinclination of civilised people, indulge in cannibalism. Still the liquor would be as strictly denied to the orthodox Hindu as any article, no matter of what value, would be to the superstitious South Sea islanders when it was placed under the all-powerful taboo. In this view of the case it became improbable in the highest degree that the deceased, Seeboo Dass, should have been tortured within the walls of the palace, in the presence of the Rajah, in the manner deposed to by him. A respectable Hindu Zemindar had been called by the defence to prove the intensity of the caste-feeling which existed in regard to acts of pollution; and, in his evidence, he had said that when the pollution was involuntarily, as would frequently happen to a man in the course of his life, provision was made for expiation, but that no amount of money would induce him to touch ordure or other pollution voluntarily. In the present case the Court had the day before expressed its opinion that no evidence had been put before it to enable it to judge of the Rajah's private character or disposition; but though, strictly speaking, private opinion was not evidence, the Court had kindly permitted the reading of a passage from *Hunter's Orissa*, Vol. II., p. 125. It was a matter of history that the Rajahs of Pooree had, since the revolution in Orissa in 1818, been only titular Rajahs. The Government did not recognise him as a Rajah, and the title was only given to him by the people. Practically, then, his territory being confiscated, and himself placed on an allowance, he was in the position of a deposed prince, and as such he lived a life of complete seclusion. Under these circumstances, it would have been very difficult to get at any independent evidence as to his private character. No doubt he occasionally paid visits of ceremony, and was seen in public when he went to the temple, but it would still be a very difficult task to get any one other than a servant to speak to his character. And their lordships had seen how the lower Court had treated evidence of that sort.

The Chief Justice:—But what about the gentleman who used to read the Scriptures to him; he is not a servant.

Mr. Evans:—He is the hereditary *raj guru*, my lord.

Jackson, J.:—But there are surely many Rajahs who exercise more or less sovereignty, such as the Rajah of Benares, the Rajah of Vizianagram, and others. One would fancy that the accused would have associated with them. Didn't he associate with any English gentlemen? The extract you read from Dr. Hunter's book was written in 1870 when the Rajah was a mere boy?

Mr. Evans—No, my lord. Dr. Hunter's book was published in 1872, and he writes of a visit which the Rajah paid him in 1870. He speaks of the Rajah as a young man full of his studies, and very intelligent and promising.

Jackson, J.:—But surely he associated with English people. Why the strictest Brahmin can be present in a room where I am taking my meals; all he will have to do afterwards is to change his clothes.

Mr. Evans:—Yes, my lord, but my client's position was a very peculiar one. As a descendant of the old kings of Orissa, he was bound to consider himself superior to everybody else, and beyond occasional State visits, he did not associate with other Rajahs.

Jackson J,:—Would he not associate with the Rajah of Morbund?

Mr. Evans:—That Rajah might possibly have made one or two pilgrimages to Pooree, and on those occasions he would very probably pay a visit to this Raja.

The Chief Justice:—I understand your argument thus. Supposing the Rajah to be a recluse, and a man who saw nobody of his own rank, but only his inferiors, then in that case if he was a well-conditioned and religious youth, the mere fact of his being a recluse would make him more religious. But if his disposition was otherwise, his passions would have a wide extent, and make him worse. You know perfectly well that history has shown that the mere clothing, so far as the external world is concerned, of a sanctity of character does not make a man a good man.

Mr. Evans said that from the evidence before the Court it was shown that the Rajah was of a religious and studious character. The evidence was that the *Raj Guru* never pretermitted the reading of the Puran, and also that he regularly kept up his Sanscrit studies. But all this would avail the defence nothing if it were proved that the Rajah had really committed the crime with which he was charged.. There were very grave improbabilities, however, against the likelihood of his having done so. The Sessions Judge had said that he [Mr. Evans] seemed to think that the cannons, of proof varied in the ratio of the magnitude of the offence committed. He hardly thought it necessary to say that he had not sought to lay down this extraordinary principle. All he had said that were the charge which the Court was trying involved very grave interests, while the probabilities against the accused having committed the crime were greater than ordinary, evidence of an unquestionable character would be required to obtain a conviction. Thus, for instance, if either the Bishop of Calcutta or the Viceroy were accused of eating a roasted baby, stronger evidence would be required to make good the charge than might be necessary to prove that an ignorant native servant, whose nature it was to pilfer, had stolen five rupees.

The evidence for the defence had been cast aside as unworthy of credence, because it was that of the Rajah's defendants only; but before doing this the learned Judge should have considered whether any other evidence was available. Here was a man accused of having committed an offence in his own house: and whom else could be called? The learned counsel might himself be accused any day by a man found lying in Camac Street, of torturing him. In refutation of such an accusation, the learned counsel could only call his bearer to prove that he had gone to bed at such a time in the evening, and had not gone out after; in fact, to prove what the Judge calls "an *alibi* in four walls."

Jackson, J.:—You would have more evidence than that to bring forward, Mr. Evans. You would naturally call those with whom you are accustomed to associate daily to speak as to the probability of your committing such an offence, and there would be no difficulty in defending yourself.

Mr. Evans:—I am much obliged to your lordship for your good opinion; but as I said before, my client led a very retired life, and had no associates.

The improbabilities of the case were so great that it was more likely that there was a screw loose somewhere than that the story told by Seeboo Dass was true. There were two things he proposed to lay before their lordships, the first of which was Seeboo Dass's evidence. If their lordships found that the deceased had been trying to conceal something if they found that he had at first not put the Rajah prominently forward as one of his assailants—if they found that he gradually developed his accusations against the Rajah—their lordships must entertain very grave doubts as to the Rajah's actual presence at the place of torture. The Rajah's motive for torturing the deceased remained in obscurity. It had been vaguely asserted by Seeboo Dass that the "Ranee had sent for him, because her son, the Rajah, had lost his senses, and the Ranee sent me some *ghee*.

Sir Richard Garth:—Is *ghee* used for purposes of purification?

Mr. Ghose:—It is burnt in impure places to purify the air, my lord.

Mr. Evans, continuing, said there was nothing in the evidence to indicate that the Rajah was subject to fits of passion or intemperance.

Sir Richard Garth—You know quite as well as I do, Mr. Evans, that the prosecution could not have imposted such evidence into the case. If any such attempt had been made at the time, I know that Mr. Evans would have been the first to object to it on the strongest grounds.

Mr. Evans said that there was not even a suggestion on the part of Seeboo Dass that the Rajah was really subject to fits of passion. There was simply this statement that the Ranee had sent for him to consult him on the Rajah's condition. But if the Rajah were really subject to sudden fits of passion, would he have sent out his peons in the morning to bring in the man, and in the evening, still inflexible in his purpose, have had ready the apparatus for the horrible work. This would not argue a fit of passion, but rather the most cold-blooded malignity. Referring again to the many improbabilities of the case, the learned counsel adverted to the abuses that prevailed in the old Bengal Police fifteen years ago, when that necessary but ingenious body of men did not scruple to suppress facts and stubborn witnesses in order to fix somebody, anybody, with a crime that had been committed. He quoted the celebrated Furreedpore, where a false charge was got up against a man, simply that the reputation of the police as a detective agency might be saved. He did not mean to say that the present police was no improvement on the body it had succeeded, but there was the same tendency to father an offence, a theft or a murder, or some one rather than jeopardise their reputations. It might, therefore, be quite possible that, while the essential facts of the assault committed on Seeboo Dass were correct, the names of the actors in it had been filled in between the police and the deceased.

Sir Richard Garth:—But when could this conspiracy have been hatched? In the moments of the man's agony? This seems to me to be the most far-fetched idea of conspiracy I ever heard.

Jackson, J:—I should think that the Bengal or any other police would be very careful how they accused a person in the position of the Rajah of a serious offence.

Sir Richard Garth:—The Rajah would have been the last person selected for such a purpose, as his charities were more or less great, and he benefited the people at large.

Mr. Evans said that what he intended to urge was this: given the injured man, going to the police, and saying that he was assaulted in the dark in the vicinity of the palace. The police would naturally ask who did it, and the wounded man, thinking that as the assault was committed near the palace, the Rajah's followers were the perpetrators would naturally charg them, and, out of revenge, also the Rajah. It was in evidence that the man was found by the police on the road near the Lion Gate of the palace at 12 o'clock: he did not get to the hospital till 2-30. What were the police doing with him all this while? The conspiracy might easily have been hatched, and no doubt was hatched in this time. The learned counsel again adverted to the peculiar sanctity of the Rajah, and urged that it was very unlikely to have participated in the assault on the accused.

Jackson, J.:—I believe he is called the sweeper of the temple.

Mr. Evans:—Yes, my lord; but that title is considered an honorable one. I believe it is one taken something in the spirit in which David said, "I would sooner be a door-keeper in the House of the Lords, than dwell in the tents of the ungodly." However that might be, the main points on which I base my address to your lordships are that the witnesses for the prosecution are thoroughly unreliable, and the evidence of the deceased, Seeboo Dass himself, open to severe strictures on account of the palpable falsehood he has uttered.

The learned counsel then proceeded to address the Court on the law bearing upon the case. It was murder if the man who committed the offence intended to cause such injuries as were sufficient in the ordinary course of events to cause death, or if he inflicted such injuries as were likely to cause death. Now, these definitions were very wide, and in fact there was nothing more elastic than the statement as to an injury which was likely to cause death. A medical man might know that an injury of a certain description was likely to cause death, but a layman might be utterly ignorant of the fact. A prick of a pin might in certain cases cause death; but that did not go to show that if a man pricked another with a pin he committed an injury likely to cause death. In the present case tetanus having set in, death was the result. For instance, the mere burning of the Babiji, Seeboo Dass, would not have caused his death, nor did it appear that the other injuries were of a kind which would have resulted in death. There was one other point of some importance which he had omitted to bring to the notice of the Court. The native doctor who examined and treated the disease had said that the burns on his person appeared to have been inflicted about two or three hours before he saw him. Now, considering that he was seen by the doctor at half-past two o'clock in the morning the burns must have been inflicted shortly before 12 o'clock; and therefore, allowing that first the pollution took place, next the torture, and lastly the burning, yet the version of the story of the deceased that as soon as he entered the Rajah's presence at 8 p. m., he was set upon and ill-treated, could hardly be correct, for it was utterly impossible that the torture could have been performed otherwise than very rapidly.

Mr. Ghose then addressed the Court on behalf of his clients, and analysing the evidence he urged that the *alibis* attempted to be proved in their case were not improbable; that the identification of Seeboo Dass, on whose evidence alone three of his clients had been convicted, must necessarily have been faulty, as he had only an opportunity of seeing them during the alleged torture; and that even if the fact of torture were proved in the palace, and the presence of his clients there established, their criminality could not be put so high as that of the Rajah.

After some consultation, their lordships said they did not think it necessary to call on the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to reply on the case for the Rajah: they would, however, hear anything he had to say against the appeal preferred by the others.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General addressed the Court very briefly in reply to Mr. Ghose, arguing that as the torture was protracted through four hours, and it was in evidence that there was a burning torch in the Gymnasium at the time, the accused had sufficient opportunity for identification. He thought that there was no evidence in any one of the cases to support an *alibi*; and insisted on the truthfulness of Seeboo Dass's depositions.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

DURING the last three years the question of land communication between India and China has come very prominently before the English public as a matter to which it should not show itself indifferent, and there can be no doubt that its consideration became more imperative upon us with each fresh annexation in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. While all were agreed on the desirability of the object, however, many and various were the routes suggested as the most advantageous and the most practicable to attain it. The latest of these was that through Mandalay, which may be said to have been consecrated by the blood of Mr. Margary; but the subsequent mission of Mr. Grosvenor has tended to demonstrate that the advantages of trade with that part of China, for the present at all events, are more than doubtful. So long, also, as there existed so ambiguous an intermediary as the Burmese Sovereign, so long was it evident that trade passing through his dominions would be liable to considerable inconveniences. For the moment, therefore, agitation for the opening of a trade route through Burmah has stopped, and English energy must now turn to other quarters to secure the main object of intercourse by land with the Chinese. Nor has that energy long remained inactive. Sir Thomas Wade gave an incentive to the movement by the insertion of the clause relating to Thibet in the Treaty of Chefoo, upon which we have already commented in these columns; but, however desirable it would be to acquire information of the present condition of that interesting country, and whatever new vent for Indian commerce may be found in the elevated regions north of the Himalayas, it is not in that direction that an easy highway will be discovered into the interior provinces of China. The altitude of the Himalayan passes themselves and the inhospitable nature of the country lying between Thasa and China Proper would alone preclude any belief that a great increase in trade with China whould follow upon any commencement in traffic here. The Thibetan concession, important in itself for other reasons, does not solve the grand point, and our true road still remains to be discovered. It is now suggested that that has been done by a proposition, which has received very influential support, to contruct a railway through our province of Assam in the direction of China. That is, to say, that between the two extremes of a road through Burmah and a passage through the Himalayas there exists the mean that is to solve the difficulty. There is no Indian province which we have held for an equally long space of time which has been more neglected or is in a more backward condition than Assam. Some of the causes of this neglect are apparent; others are not so clear. If we go back in Indian history for several centuries, we find that it has at all times been only a half-reclaimed country, and that one reason for its continuing to be such was that it thus formed the best barrier for the fertile plains of Bengal against the inroads of the armies of Chinese conquerors. After the conclusion of the first Burmese war in 1825 Assam passed under our sway; but it was only at fitful intervals that its affairs attracted our attention. The discovery that the tea plant grew there in a wild state produced a complete revolution, and now Assam and the southern districts of Silhet and Cachar are a vast tea garden, which, in the course of time and with an increase in the facilities of obtaining labour, promises to rival the most favoured parts of China. A very great advance in material prosperity ensued when the capital and skill of Englishmen were devoted to the cultivation of the tea plant; but even at this present moment Assam is the worst accommodated province in India in the means of locomotion. The principal means of transit is by the Brahmapootra, for the main roads are still very inefficient, despite the more liberal policy which was inaugurated by Sir George Campbell. At the present time only six steamers a month traverse the distance between Goalundo, the northern terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and Dibrooghur on the Brahmapootra, and as they occupy 20 days in this journey of some 600 miles their utility is obviously very limited indeed. From this very deficiency of modes for intercommunication, it is evident that Assam's progress has been greatly retarded, and it cannot be disputed that to some extent its English residents have reason to feel aggrieved. But we are not at the present moment called upon to consider the prospects of this Indian province so much as we are the existence of a possible road through it to Szechuen and Yunnan. We shall be placing the question in the clearest light if we state the steps that are proposed to effect this object. To Rangpur, celebrated in the past for the great fair which used to be held there, the Northern Bengal Railway have a branch line. From that town it is deemed advisable to construct a railway north of the Brahmapootra as far as Gowhatti, where it would cross that river. It have a station for Cooch Behar and opposite Goalpara. It would then be continued along the south bank of the river to Dibrooghur, the same point as that to which the steamers at present ply. From Rangpur to Dibrooghur the distance is about 450 miles, and from Calcutta to the same place about 700 miles. For the present the line would stop here, whence the best road in the province leads to Sudiyeh, 170 miles distant. It is then proposed that Government should continue that road through the Kampti, Singhpoo, and Shan districts—that is to say, in a southerly diretion—into Yunnan, where it could join the main Chinese road at Yong Chang, half way betwan Tali-fu and Momein. These Shan tribes have always been peaceably inclined, and the country which they inhabit presents no inordinate difficulties. On the other hand, it must be stated that after having established a main throughfare to the very confines of China it argues a singular inconsistency to turn south into Burman territory, and to aim at effecting a junction with that very same route which is attained through Mandalay and Bhamo.

The objections which have been raised to the Burman proposition would apply to the latter portion of this also, more especially that grand one in the poverty and remoteness of the Chinese province which would be opened up. Regarding this proposed Assam Railway, in the first place, as a means for the advancement of the province itself, we have no doubt that it would tend greatly to promote that object, and that the Indian Government might very prudently comply with the request for assistance in obtaining the necessary land. The capital, which, with State grants of land, need not be very large, should be raised principally among those who are concerned in the welfare of Assam. The rail to Dibrooghur, and the road which exists thence to Sudiyeh would remove the great disadvantages which Assamin planters labour under in procuring coolies and in disposing of their crops. Regarding it, in the second place, as a means towards accomplishing direct communication with China, it seems to us to be of great importance, not because it may open up a route to Yunnan through the Shan country, but because it brings our chief north-eastern outpost, Sudiyeh, into closer relations with Calcutta, and thereby holds out a reasonable prospect of effecting direct intercourse with Szechuen through the little known region watered by the Salwin and Cambodia rivers. Through the country of the Mishmis and Talooding there should exist a practicable way south of the mountains of perpetual snow to Bathang, only 240 miles from Sudiyeh.

From Bathang the Yang-tze-kiang is navigable for barges to its mouth, and from this important town a good main road leads through Paokin and Sining into the heart of China. At Bathang, too, the best road to Thibet turns in a northerly direction before it gradually veers round towards Thasa. The route to China through Assam can only hope to excel its rivals if it is possible to connect Sudiyeh with Bathang. It can scarcely aspire to compete on equal terms with the Mandalay for trade with Yunnan; but if a way can be found, it must have a monopoly in that with Szechuen. More than that, no other mode more direct, as a glance at the map will show, or more convenient for reaching the western and least known portions of China could be found than that due east through Sudiyeh. It seems to us, therefore, that for the present the wisest plan for the originators and supporters of this Assam Railway proposition would be to confine their arguments in support of it to the well-known wants of that province. There can be no doubt that it is absolutely needed by that Indian province, which, at present so backward, may have an unusually brilliant future before it. The Indian Government will certainly not be disposed to throw cold water on the scheme, when it learns that it is not to be importuned with useless demands for material guarantees, and the large section of the Indian community which is interested in Assam in many ways will, in all probability, eagerly welcome an opportunity for increasing its own prosperity with that of this somewhat neglected dependency. But the proposal to construct roads through the Shan country is another matter, and one which can well afford to wait until we have obtained more information about the country between Assam and Szechuen. On the face of it there is something inconsistent in pressing the advantages that undoubtedly exist in the propinquity of Assam to China, and then in proposing to a great extent to destroy those advantages by turning to seek an entrance into China through Burmah once more. The great advantage which Assam exercises both over the Mandalay and over the Thibet routes is that it is contiguous with a Chinese province; but, in addition to that, it alone gives us access, if there is a practicable way, to a great commercial centre, like Bathang, capable of becoming the emporium of most of the Anglo-Chinese trade of the future.—*Times.*

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IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—At the close of your leading article on Indian Famines (*The Times*, March 30) you very justly observe that there is, perhaps, more to be hoped for from an improved system of landed tenure than from any other measures that could be adopted by the Indian Government. Permit me to give a very valuable illustration in confirmation of your remark, and an illustration, too, that proves beyond doubt how valuable deep wells continue to be throughout even the very extreme of drought.

In the Cuddapah district, in the very midst of the greatest drought and when the tanks were all dry, there was a certain narrow tract of country which seemed like a paradise. On every side were splendid crops of maize, with fine large cobs of grain. This was due to deep wells, in which even then the water was from 8ft. to 10ft. deep with a good spring at the bottom, and nine-tenths of the wells were due to the fact that the land was private property subject to an annual quit rent or held rent free for various reasons. Here then is the key to the mitigation of famine in many tracts of Indian soil. Give the people tenures that will induce them to dig wells. The progress will be slow, of course, but every well dug will at least be a step in the right direction.

Your readers will be glad to learn that in a recent despatch Lord Salisbury has requested that the Famine Commission should inquire whether the Ryotwary tenure tends to prevent the people investing capital in sinking wells. This is, no doubt, satisfactory; but it is evident that a long time must elapse before such an inquiry is likely to bear fruit. Nothing can be clearer than the fact that a tenure subject to an uncertain revaluation at the close of each lease can never attract capital to land, and it is difficult to see what objection there can be to at once granting landed tenures with a fixed rentcharge in perpetuity, and if for every well dug an abatement of this rentcharge was granted, it is certain that the sacrifice of revenue thus made would be amply recouped in times of dearth.—Obediently yours,

38, Park-lane. ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

THE LATE BISHOP SELWYN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—With reference to your recent article on the deceased Bishop of Lichfield, it may interest your readers to know that the manner in which he began his colonial career was scarcely less remarkable than the career itself.

Until almost the eve of his accepting the Bishopric of New Zealand he had never thought of such a step. Every influence that could act upon a man appeared to mark him for preferment and prosperity in England. Connected as tutor with families of rank and influence, universally popular from his frank, manly and engaging character, and scarcely less so from his extraordinary vigour as an athlete, he was attached to Eton, where he resided, with a love surpassing even the love of Etonians. In himself he formed a large part of the life of Eton formed a large part of his life. To him is due no small share of the beneficial movement in the direction of religious earnestness which marked the Eton of 40 years back, and which was not, in my opinion, sensibly affected by any influence extraneous to the place itself.

It had been long arranged that a relative of his, bearing his name, should be the Bishop of the new colony. But, when the time came, persons neatly connected with that relative offered so strong an opposition to the severance of domestic ties that he felt it morally impossible to persevere. One afternoon, some 36 years ago, George Selwyn, who was then already my old friend, appeared unexpectedly at my house in London, acquainted me with what had happened, and said that he could not bear that his name should be associated with a retreat from an arduous call of this description, and he asked my opinion whether it would be practicable and becoming for him to fill the place. My reply was that he could easily satisfy himself on the point, if he would cross the Park, walk to Lambeth Palace and see my friend Mr. (now Archdeacon) Harrison. He was then the resident chaplain and confidential friend of Dr. Howley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to this gentleman I believe that I gave him a letter. He went accordingly, and, without in any manner thrusting himself forward, made it evident that he was ready, if it were the desire of that admirable Archbishop, to supply the void. The matter was virtually settled as the result of this interview with Mr. Harrison, and it was thus that, at a moment's notice, upon the call of duty he tore up the singularly deep roots which his life had struck into the soil of England.

There are many other features of his early career which will, doubtless, in due time receive ample notice. I have taken upon me to state this single incident because I am, probably, the only person now alive who can speak as an original and independent witness to the particulars. I may add that the connexion thus formed was maintained by him with singular fidelity. I have it under his hand that he only consented to exchange his colonial see for the Peer-Bishopric of Lichfield at the wish and instance specially conveyed of those authorities which for him were the highest.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, April 17. W. E. GLADSTONE.

EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

LORD NORTHBROOK, Governor-General of India from May 1872 to April 1876, submitted himself for examination. In answer to questions by the Chairman his lordship said:—When I went to India I found that the Budget for the year 1872-73 had been settled by my predecessor, Lord Napier and Ettrick; therefore the whole arrangements for the year did not rest with me. Accordingly I had an opportunity during the whole of the year 1872, before the Budget of 1873, to go very carefully into the condition of the finances of India; and amongst the subjects I had to consider was particularly the question of the liabilities of the Government of India for reproductive and extraordinary public works, and the policy of carrying them on by means of borrowed money. When I entered upon my duties as Viceroy I found that Lord Mayo had taken charge of the Public Works Department as well as the Foreign Department, which latter department it has been the practice of the Viceroys themselves to take into their own hands. I carried out the same arrangement for nearly a year; but I found that the detailed work of the Public Works Department was more than I could conveniently get through, and I arranged that one of the other members of the Council should take it.

Will you explain to the Chairman the principle on which you acted in the preparation of the system of forecasts?—The origin of this system of forecasts was this:—In order to come to any safe conclusion as to the finances of India it was necessary to ascertain what works and liabilities were carried over to loan account, because if any works were to be provided by borrowed money, or if any large expenditure was to be incurred, it would certainly have interfered with the finances of future years, since in the case of the liabilities exceeding the revenues it would be necessary to impose fresh taxation. The main object of the forecast was to ascertain what would be the liabilities and revenues for the next four or five years. We began to consider this question in the autumn of 1872. The forecast was first prepared by the officers of the Public Works Department; their calculations were first checked in the department and ultimately by the financial department. Before the first forecast of July 18, 1873, was published the Finance Department had expressed their concurrence in the calculations and with the resolution of the Government of India, which expressed how far the Government considered that these calculations had been correct. The opinion of the Government was expressed shortly and clearly in the Resolution of March 23, 1873.

Then the basis of the Public Works policy was that on one side there should be a steady development of certain public works, and on the other that the charge on the taxpayer should not be increased, but if possible decrease?—These forecasts were not intended to be in the strict sense of the word an account of the cost of public works. They were intended simply to show what the annual charge on the revenue was likely to be. In reply to that part of the question which refers to the decrease of taxes on the taxpayer, I may say that when I went out to India I found that desponding opinions had been expressed in public, and even by Lord Mayo, when Governor-General, with respect to the recent increase of taxation, both local and Imperial, to the effect that great discontent had been created in the country by that increase. Lord Mayo's opinion was expressed in a minute on the military expenditure. It was, therefore, one of my first duties to be careful on that question. I came to the conclusion that Lord Mayo was right; that there was a feeling of uneasiness with regard to the increase of the income tax and other local taxes, and the policy which I tried to carry out was not to impose any liabilities with regard to works which would necessitate increased taxation. I felt it would be wise, on the whole, to proceed with great deliberation in the prosecution of public works rather than run the risk of creating or increasing discontent. My feeling is against any sudden changes in the carrying on of public business, and I left the Public Works Department entirely as organised by Lord Mayo.

In General Rundell's time was there not a report furnished about the general policy of irrigation, written by him?—I requested General Rundell to make a report or memorandum giving a sketch of the principle irrigation works throughout India, showing how far the irrigation works had provided security for various parts of India, and what remained to be done and in what kind of order the works should be taken up. He sent me that memorandum, but I do not think you can consider it any very formal expression of opinion, and I doubt whether it was sent to the Home Government. It was more for the use of the Government of India. I do not wish to be considered as agreeing with everything in that memorandum. At the same time it contains the opinions of an officer who knows more about irrigation than any man in India, and, therefore, so far, it is valuable. It is dated March 1874.

Will you put that memorandum in?—Yes; but while I believe it to be perfectly correct it contains simply General Rundell's opinions, and it does not convey the opinion of the Public Works Department on many questions.

General Dickens in his evidence stated that prospectively an average annual sum was to be provided for public works. Is it your opinion that it is sound policy to devote, as far as possible, an equal annual amount to reproductive works?—That was our desire, but we found it necessary to reduce the sum. We began with four and a quarter millions; we went on at the same rate the next year; in the third year, that is to say, in 1875-76, we determined to reduce the annual rate of expenditure to four millions; but in 1876-77, the last Budget for which I was responsible, the fall in the value of silver was so serious, and the prospects of the silver market were so doubtful, that it was necessary to be prepared to reduce the expenditure, and we thought the time would quite possibly arrive, and we reduced the expenditure on public works to three and three-quarter millions.

At that time you contemplated not to borrow the whole amount which was required for reproductive works, but to apply to them the surplus from year to year on ordinary account. We have it that the view of the Government of India is that the whole of what is required for reproductive public works should be shown as borrowed money—the annual surpluses going to reduce the loans obtained for public purposes: does that affect your view?—There is no difference in reality; as far as I understand the policy there is no change of policy, but simply a change of account. My own opinion was that we should not borrow more than 2½ millions for public works annually.

But when times have improved, and the silver famine is at an end, then you would go back to the older arrangement of spending 4½ millions?—Yes; that is to say, I should like to spend that sum; but I should not like to borrow it.

Even although you would not require to increase the taxation in consequence of the works being reproductive?—One of my difficulties is that you could not raise the 4½ millions in India every year.

And you would not like to resort to the Home market?—I think it would be objectionable and dangerous.

Mr. Balfour—But suppose the 4½ millions could be borrowed in India, what then?—The amount is more than I would like to borrow even in India.

The Chairman—Even though the act of borrowing in England would ease the exchange?—The Eastern exchange is a mere momentary transaction, whereas every sum raised in England adds to the permanent liability of India.

And, therefore, you do not concur with the opinion of those who have put forward the idea that you would remove the silver difficulty by borrowing in England?—Certainly not.

You would, I understand, modify General Dickens's view to the extent that you would not be prepared to advocate in times of financial pressure the same experiment as in times of financial ease?—I do not remember that part of General Dickens's evidence; but I should like to borrow about 2½ millions a year, because I think that is the extent you could get easily in the Indian market. For that reason I think that should be the amount to be borrowed from year to year.

But you would supplement the amount by the annu-

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surplus, so that the amount expended would be very much more?—The principle of borrowing is to borrow in the cheapest market. But the reason why I prefer borrowing in India is that the loans would then be incurred in silver and not in gold, and as the taxes in India are raised in silver and not in gold, that would facilitate the operation and its results.

And you do not think that you are, by that means, adding to the silver difficulty, and that it would occur again to a greater extent?—I have no means of answering that.

You would be prudent about borrowing in the English market?—Anyone responsible for the finances of India would be extremely cautious about borrowing in the Home market.

Sir George Campbell—Are you prepared to say that as commercial undertakings all reproductive works should be paying concerns?—Not necessarily; some would not pay. The Indus Valley line, it is not supposed, will ever pay the money spent upon it. I should like every work carefully examined before it is undertaken, in order to see whether it will yield a fair commercial result; but I would not lay down a hard-and-fast rule that they should pay; but the cases in which they do not pay commercially should be exceedingly rare.

You would leave that point to the Governor-General?—Subject to the Secretary of State in Council.

Mr. Balfour—The particular difficulty which the Government of India have with reference to their forecasts appears to arise from the unchecked enthusiasm of their engineers; it appears to be difficult to trust altogether the estimate of any engineer?—I do not wish to imply that the engineers in India are different from any other engineers. I think they are equal to any engineers in the world, and their estimates are as correct; but there are so many difficulties with regard to irrigation works especially, that it is exceedingly difficult for them to know that the original estimate of the work will be exceeded. I think the opinion of the natives of the country and of landed proprietors should be taken before irrigation works are begun, in order to see whether the natives will take the water, and also whether the water will be injurious to the soil.

In reply to Mr. Grant Duff,

Lord Northbrook said he would direct special attention to the parts of Indie more liable to famine than the other parts; and in regard to irrigation works, he would pay particular attention to minor works, which could be introduced in many parts of India with great advantage.

In answer to Mr. Onslow, Lord Northbrook stated that the subject of a compulsory water rate had never been brought before him officially, although it had been discussed two or three times before he became Viceroy. His opinion would be against the imposition of a compulsory water rate. As to the Narhully line of railway, which Mr. Onslow described as a light line going up hill and down dale, his lordship said he did not like decidedly to say whether it would be sufficiently strong to carry rice from one part of India to another in order to relieve famines, the point being an engineering one. He doubted if it would do as a permanent work, but it would be useful for the time. He did not think Government would get 6 per cent. all round, from irrigation works in India. It is quite true that Government has sometimes to break off works after they are begun, and that is the reason why some definite scheme of public works was recommended to be laid down, so that where there was not enough of money from the surplus of the year, the balance will be borrowed and the works continued without any check. As to the Indus Valley line of railway he would not like to say definitely whether it would be a paying line or not, even after communication was established with Lahore and Kurrachee, as the valley of the Indus was mainly a desert. In reference to the Peshawur line and the possibility of developing a traffic between Afghanistan and India through the Khyber Pass, he doubted if there ever would be a large trade through that pass. The trade would be likelier to go through the Bolan, and as concerns the Northern Bengal Railway, which as a purely commercial line he was not very sanguine about its drawing much trade over the Himalayas from Thibet.

Mr. Fawcett.—You considered Lord Mayo's opinion and endorsed it about the discontent caused in India by increased taxation?—The statement was made by Lord Mayo, and I felt it my duty on arriving in India to inquire whether it was supported by the best authorities in India.

And you came to the opinion that it was?—I did; I did not come to the conclusion hastily, because I deemed it necessary to consult the officers of the Government, especially those coming in contact with the people, and to consult also natives in various parts of India. We sent out for those opinions in 1872, and carefully considered them when they were received, and the conclusion we arrived at was that the opinion of Lord Mayo was sound.

Then approving of Lord Mayo's opinion, you arrived at a decided conclusion that, however useful public works would be, it would be inexpedient to carry them out, if doing so would cause increased taxation?—Yes.

The public works policy was based on the principle that you would not impose additional taxes on the people of India for the purpose of making public works?—None was imposed.

You adopted the opposite policy then, of removing taxes?—The income tax was taken off, and I did not reimpose it; some local taxes were taken off, one being an agricultural tax in Bombay, and the other the house tax in Madras.

The policy now introduced is an entirely different one from yours, because public works are being constructed, and new taxes are being imposed in India?—I do not believe that as regards public works there has been any alteration in policy.

Still, the fact is, that new taxes have been imposed, and a portion of the proceeds of them is going to be devoted to the construction of public works, and also that the policy of constructing public works by borrowed money is now, to a certain extent, being adopted by the Government of India?—I was not aware that any portion of the new taxes was to be applied to the construction of public works.

Well, but you are spending a portion of the surplus on public works, a surplus created by the aid of the new taxes. Is there nothing to show, then, that part of the new taxation is to be expended on public works?—That is a question I should not like to answer. I do not quite follow it, for one thing, and I am afraid that if I answered it I might be disapproving of a particular line of policy without intending to do so.

Have you seen Sir J. Strachey's statement, in which he remarks that from 1869 to 1876, leaving out famine charges there has been no surplus, and that the ordinary revenue only met the ordinary expenditure. Supposing that to be true, it surely follows that during these years the extraordinary expenditure has been met from borrowed money—I did not follow him so far. For 1866-7 excluding famine charges and public works extraordinary, the surplus is over half a million. In my opinion it should have been larger. In 1876-7, in framing the budget of the year, I was anxious that the surplus should be greater.

Has anything happened to change your view that it is impolitic to construct public works when additional taxation must be raised for the purpose?—My own opinion remains the same. I have a very strong opinion that it is very unwise to be constantly altering taxation and constantly imposing fresh taxes.

In deciding on the propriety of constructing a particular work you would have to consider—first, the utility of the work; and next, the financial condition of India?—Yes, clearly.

And you might very heartily approve a work as desirable in itself, and disapprove of the expediency of executing it, because the benefits it would confer might be very dearly purchased?—Yes, that is so.

Would not that lead to the conclusion that it would be unwise any year to fix a rule as to the amount which ought to be spent each year on State railways and irrigation works, because the most important element in determining the amount is the financial position of India, which financial position is liable to change and cannot be foreseen?—It is necessary to have a scheme spreading over several years. That is quite indispensable if the works are to be carried out economically and carefully, and if works once commenced are not to be constantly stopped at great loss of money. In the great silver crisis of 1876 we should not have pulled up all at once, but only over a series of years, but I would rather have had a deficit for one year than risk additional taxation.

Can you tell us how much money for the construction of public works has been raised in England and India respectively during the last three years?—No. In 1876 I recommended the Secretary of State to borrow in England rather than India, seeing that the state of the silver market was such as to make it undesirable to find the money in India.

What has it cost the State to meet remittances from India to England with the view of covering payments requiring to be made?—In 1872 the cost of the remittances to England in silver to make payments in gold was 765,100*l*; the amount remained about the same during the two following years; in 1875-76 the cost was 1,429,722*l*; and in 1876-77 it was 2,332,000*l*, which was the worst year we had. The effect of the remittances for the last year is 1,500,000*l*, as compared with the first mentioned year. Supposing silver in 1876-77 had been of the same value as in 1872-73 we would have had a surplus of 2,000,000*l*. But no Government could foresee that important element of Indian finance.

And that disturbance caused by the silver difficulty would be greater, would be enhanced by the increase in the Home charges of the debt?—It is true that the amount of the remittances being increased, the loss would also be increased.

You will remember an expression in the financial statement of 1874-75 that "the fall in the value of silver cast a shadow over Indian finance, and the seriousness of the loss can scarcely be overestimated?"—I have no doubt that the expression was made at a time when silver was at the lowest, and when we were seriously alarmed as to what was going to happen.

The magnitude of the danger to Indian finance arising from a continuous fall in silver is constantly increasing under the policy which increases the debt in England?—It became necessary to spend a large sum of money in saving the lives of the people in Madras, and we could only raise it by coming to England for the money.

Looking to the experience derived from such companies as the Orissa Company, the Madras Irrigation Company, and one or two other companies, what is your opinion of the desirability of constructing public works by means of public companies?—I should certainly have opposed the construction of irrigation works by means of companies, unless the work had been a very small one. As to railways, I should like to see them constructed in India by means of companies, provided the Government constructed without a guarantee.

Now, is it not the fact that if a company failed pressure would be thought to bear on the Home Government to take over the unpaying work?—I think it is very likely.

Well, recognising the possibility of this pressure being brought to bear on the Home Government, and also that the Government would not be in a position to resist, do you think that it would be a more desirable course to construct public works from Government capital than by means of companies?—Yes.

And that there would be a political and financial advantage?—Both.

Does not Cooper's Hill Engineering College diminish the chance of natives obtaining first-class employment as engineers?—I should be afraid that it would somewhat diminish their chance. But a great number of natives go into the Public Works Service, and they are sure to find a good position if they are good men. You must bear in mind that many men can pass an examination who cannot manage men well.

Sir G. Campbell—Referring to Lord Mayo's views about the danger of increased taxation, are you aware that he himself was instrumental in imposing several new taxes on the people?—Yes.

You know that he advocated the imposition of an income cess?—Yes; the opinion I referred to was subsequent to the imposition of that compulsory education cess.

You are also aware that he was in favour of imposing a local cess for local public works, and that he was also instrumental in bringing about the decision by which the Government of Bengal imposed a road cess?—I am not aware of that, but I believe what you say is quite correct. I know the local Bengal cess was carried out with great discretion by the hon. member who has just put the question.

Your lordship is of opinion, then, that the road cess in Bengal has been successful, and that the public have appreciated the benefit?—I think so. The money was very carefully laid out.

Now as to Government interference in railways during famines Did your lordship at the time of the Bengal famine feel that there was any disadvantage in dealing with the East India Railway Company from its being an independent concern?—It is no doubt true that during the Bengal famine, when we were sending up rice from Calcutta to Behar, we had some difficulty, owing to the disinclination of the East India Railway authorities to increase their rolling stock sufficiently, but it was very temporary. After personal communcation between the railway authorities and myself, the disinclination was removed; but the hitch was a very slight one. As a matter of fact, there never was any inconvenience from that deficiency of rolling stock.

If the railway had been a Government concern would there have ever been that temporary difficulty?—No.

Lord Northbrook's evidence was then closed.

SCEPTICISM IN GEOLOGY.

(*Edinburgh Review.*)

It is not foreign to the considerations which led us to direct the attention of our readers to the arguments of the author of 'Scepticism in Geology, to point out the remarkable coincidence—hitherto, we apprehend, by no means duly described—between the succession of conditions through which our planet has passed since it was tenanted by living beings, and those ancient and venerable Hebrew records which, at a time when geology was undreamed of, mapped out the sequence of the days of creation. The geological record, as usually studied, ascends like a pedigree. We commence with the organic forms of to-day, and go back to those of yesterday, and then to those of the remoter past. For our present object we must reverse this order, and, giving only the headings of the successive chapters, begin at the beginning.

The first chapter of the self-recorded history of the planet Earth comprises a long period to which the name, now known to be by no means accurate, of the Azoic period has been given. The solid surface of the earth then presented a crystalline nucleus. From the primary and unstratified materials of the granite, syenite, porphyry, greenstone, and trappean rocks—substances closely akin to the lava of to-day—the successive layers of gneiss, mica schist, slates, sands, and conglomerates were formed by the conflicting forces of nature. If we use the language of D'Orbigny and the French geologists, it must be remembered that the term 'upheaval' may be relative, and may denote such action as is now going on, or at all events has comparatively recently taken place, in the valley of the Jordan, as well as that of which Monte Nuovo gives us an example, within late historic times, on the shores of the Bay of Naples. At the time of which we speak, then, the mountain range of La Vendee was upheaved. Ten thousand feet of thickness attained by the Cambrian beds attest the immense duration of this first, comparatively lifeless, period. The astronomical elements of form and moment seem to have been almost the only features that were common to the earth of this first day and that of our own time. Volcanic and thermic, rather than organic, agency, came into energetic play when the light was first divided from the darkness.

A vast oceanic period succeeds. An aerial atmosphere and an aqueous robe surrounded the no longer lifeless earth. The great groups of the placoid and ganoid fishes ranged the seas which deposited the Silurium and Devonian rocks. Together with animal forms of aquatic respiration and primary simplicity, existed large and heavily armed fishes, creatures of which the reptile affinities were so apparent to Linnæus that he classed the few remaining species as *Amphibia nantia*, animals which afforded in their structure the promise of future forms of a higher and more varied life. Such as they were, they were the fit lords of the earth, or rather of the ocean, of their day. Plinlimmon and Snowdon rocks; sands, limes, and conglomerates; siliceous, quartzose, and slaty strata; sands, marls, and tilestones, forming the Old Red Sandstone of the Devonian series, mark the dividing of the waters of the terrestrial and the aerial oceans.

The third period, divided from the preceding by the upheaval of the Ballons, witnessed the deposit of the mountain limestone, of the millstone grit, and of the coal measures. The latter were the scene of a rich and fertile vegetation. The labour of the miner has brought so light ample evidence that the dry land had appeared and brought forth grass, and herb, and tree. Animal life, of air-breathing structure, was not wanting amid the giant forests. Insects flitted beneath their shade. A terrestrial *fauna*, as well as a terrestrial *flora*—if the term may include cryptogamic vegetation—testifies to the activity of terrestrial life during the great carboniferous period of the earth's history.

A new series of organic forms is introduced in the fourth great geological day, separated from the preceding period by the upheaval of the North of England range of mountains. Climates, and seasons, and tides, and winds, to some extent resembling those of our own time, have left marks of their course during this long herpetiferous period. The permian and triassic rocks, lias, and the oolite, are all characterised by the predominance of reptile forms. Gigantic saurians swam, and waded, and crawled, and walked, and even flew. Forms which now defy the anatomist to rank in existing classes—feathered reptiles, birds with tails like squirrels—marked this stage of protochthonic existence. Insect life was busy. Probably at no geologic epoch were the ideas of change of progress, of development, and of an immense, and not very dimly indicated, future, so distinctly wrought out in the *fauna* of our planet. Reptile life, the animal life which of all kinds is most directly dependent on the sun, active in his rays, and torpid in his absence, reigned over earth on the fourth day.

The upheaval of the Cote d'Or ushers in the fifth great day. The most striking characteristic of the epoch has not hitherto been pointed out. It was a second oceanic period. It comprised the time of the deposit of the chalk, of the Purbeck and Hastings beds, of the Weald clay, the gault, and the green sand. During this epoch the waters brought forth abundantly. The characteristic inhabitants of the modern seas and rivers, the cycloid and cetenoid fish—the bony fishes, quite distinct in their anatomy from the cartilaginous fishes, such as the sharks and rays, which were the children of an older ocean—now first appeared. Remains of birds occur in the chalk, although they are, as is natural in marine deposits, rare. Great fish moved in the waters, and fowl flew above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

The Pyrenees from the mountain barrier, the upheaval of which marks the limit between the fifth and the sixth day. We have now reached the Kainozoic strata. Mammalia appear on the scene. Cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind, herald the advent of man. We can now trace step by step the progress of that well-ordered development of which we have only collected few and distant relics in the earlier portions of the scene. The action of the same law, however, is perceptible. Permanence of type, coexisting with modification of detail, appears to be the central rule of organic development. That modification of detail is continually in the direction of increased specialisation of function. Forms and organs of general are replaced by those of special utility. That this should be the case during any great inorganic revolution in the condition of the earth is not matter of wonder. As the amphibious and lacertine forms of life delight in the muddy confines of land and water, so we can imagine that a period of vast paludic life, when the dry land was only commencing its consolidation, and marsh and swamp, covered with cryptogamic vegetation, spread over vast areas of the surface of our planet, were especially suitable for that vigorous activity of lacertine forms which we know to have then existed. But it should be needless to point out the old fallacy of *post hoc ergo propter hoc.* With the drying of the earth, and the gradual attainment of its actual physical condition, the increase in detail and speciality of function of its animal inhabitants has, in point of fact, coexisted. It does not follow that it was thus produced; and many of the later phenomena of the varieties of species are not altogether consistent with such an hypothesis.

If the strata of which we have spoken as naturally divided into six great systems, or days, be graphically arranged and drawn to scale, an approach to the exhibition of a remarkable law of sequence will at once catch the eye. It is one of the same kind as that which is well known as Bode's law of planetary distances. We desire to speak with all due reserve. We are hardly in a position to catch more than a glimpse of the truth; for our measurements of the different strata are as yet so few, and so strictly local, that no geologist can give a reliable section of the crust of the earth as a whole, showing the average thickness of the successive strata of deposit. But with this caution it may be remarked that there is an approach to the diminution of deposit, and thus, probably, to that of lapse of time, somewhat approaching to the rate at which the spaces between the planets diminish as they approach the sun. The strata of the first system before described afford a known depth of 52,800 feet. Those of the second have been estimated at a little over 27,000 feet. The carboniferous systems, as before limited, have a total depth of 13,650 feet. The herpetiferous group of rocks is more than 8,000 feet in thickness. The cretaceous system has been measured at 3,350 feet. As to this it should be remarked that a deposit of the nature of the chalk, which modern research has shown to be at this moment going on at the bottom of the sea in some regions, will be for slower in its accretion than mechanical deposits, such as those of sands, limes and clays. The tertiary strata have been measured at 1,350 feet in depth. We must repeat the caution that these measurements are not offered as a true average of the depths of the successive systems mentioned. But they are figures taken without alteration from the best estimates and measurements as yet published. It is possible that more extended information may show that no such regular decrease as is intimated actually prevails. But the subject is not unworthy of attention, and, whether such a relation hereafter prove to hold good or not, it will have been no waste of time to enquire into the actual sequence, and into the approach to an estimate of time which may be based on the measurement of depths.

As to the general theory of the advance in development of animal life, from creatures not only inhabiting but breathing water, through those of mixed abode and double respiration, to land-walking, air-breathing quadrupeds and bipeds, and to the tribes that sport in the air itself, there is no room for doubt or question. The one point to which it is most important to call attention is, that the progress of development has not been what may be called purely mechanical. It has been in waves or bounds. In the very earliest times, when as far as we can tell, no air-breathing creature existed on our planet, and when most of the water-breathing tribes were of very low and simple organisation, the cartilaginous fish showed a complexity and perfection of structure which is quite incompatible with the idea that a general self-development was the law of nature. So again in the herpetiferous period. The swimming, wading, and flying dragons of the fourth geologic day—the ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and pterodactyls of the trias, lias, and oolite seas and marshes, contain developments of the reptile type far higher than any now existing in life. In families as well as in classes, the geological record shows, even from its present imperfectly collected data, that growth, progress, culmination, and decay have been the general law which each group of animal forms has successively obeyed. Perhaps, as we have heard it suggested by an ingenious friend, we are ourselves living in the seventh day or period of the creation, the evening of which has not yet closed on the destinies of the globe.

The more patient, exhaustive, and profound the study given to these records of nature, the more fully may we expect to understand the great secular and structural laws under which the development of organic life has taken place. So sensible are we of the enormous disproportion between the positive geological knowledge already attained, and that which we may hope hereafter to grasp, that we had some hesitation in calling attention to a parallel, which is certainly very striking, between the book of nature and another record of primitive tradition. We can only submit it for further illustration and verification. But even in this hypothetical form it is not without a certain value. It may serve to quiet the apprehensions of those who fear the progress of scientific research. Truth is one, although truths and facts are innumerable. He is not only a bold but a foolish man who thinks that he has grasped so central a truth that all other knowledge must group itself around, and in subservience to, his theory. It anything be known, really and fully appreciated, no freshly acquired portion of knowledge can disturb or invalidate that treasured verity. When contradiction seems to arise, the cause is not that the facts observed are delusive, but that our observation of those facts is imperfect. Even if a truth be held after long research, with a grasp which seems indisputable, a new discovery, without discrediting the former study, may show how far it was from being exhaustive. The colours of the rainbow, and the different refractive powers of various transparent bodies, were patiently investigated by Newton. His was a theory of light founded on true observations, before the dark lines of Fraunhofer were detected in the spectrum. Who could have dreamed of the probability of the latter discovered? Still more, who could have dreamed of its results? To the investigation of these lines of no light we owe our possession of a knowledge which Auguste Comte declared to be unattainable by man, and which it was therefore a waste of time to purpose—a knowledge of definite facts of sidereal astronomy. We now know something, thanks to the spectroscope, even of the chemical constitution of some of the fixed stars, as well as of the speed and the direction of their secular motion in space. Would Newton have dreaded this discovery lest it should have interfered with his views as to light, or with his fame as the analyst of the spectrum? If the religious man fails to sympathise with those who labour to promote the advance of positive science, it is not because he is unscientific. His fear, in inner truth, must arise, not from the force, but from the half-unconscious weakness, of his religious convictions.

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CONTENTS
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES. OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—Government of Bombay. Political Department. Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay. Miscellaneous Civil Appointments. Foreign Consuls at Bombay. Public Works Department. Military Appointments. Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff. Distribution of the Bombay Army. Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Marine Department. Financial Department. Land Revenue Department. Judicial Department. Registration Department. Educational Department. Ecclesiastical Establishment. Customs Department. General Post Office. Telegraph-Department. Municipality of Bombay. Exchange and Overland Money Order Table. Indian Money Table. Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values. Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange. Discount Table (English Money.) Discount Table (Indian Money.) MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay. Miscellaneous Professions and Trades. Public Offices and Institutions. FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY. GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

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